

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria 5.5	Libya 9.0	Portugal 1.5
Belgium 10.0	Luxembourg 1.0	Spain 1.0
Canada	..... 1.0	Malta	..... 0.5	Switzerland	..... 1.0
France	..... 1.0	Netherlands	..... 0.5	Turkey	..... 2.0
Germany	..... 1.0	Norway	..... 1.0	U.S. Military	..... 50.0
Greece	..... 1.0	Denmark	..... 1.0	U.S. Civilian	..... 50.0
Great Britain	..... 1.0	Finland	..... 1.0	U.S. Total	..... 100.0
Ireland	..... 1.0	Sweden	..... 1.0		
Italy 1.0	Switzerland 1.0		
Japan 1.0	U.S. Military 50.0		
Lebanon 1.0	U.S. Civilian 50.0		

Words on the page...
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Additional weather - Page 2
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RIOT IN ITALY—Three policemen chasing a demonstrator yesterday during the worst day of labor fighting yet in Milan. Tear gas was used to break up the mobs and injuries were numerous. (Story Page 2.)

igon Forces gain Suffer High Losses

SAIGON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Guerillas thrust to within 1,000 yards of the Cambodian border today as the South Vietnamese army suffered heavy losses in a South Vietnamese battle.

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GI Toll Drops To 83 for Week

SAIGON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—American battle deaths dropped below 100 last week for the fifth time in six weeks, military spokesmen said today.

The figures, which listed 83 U.S. dead, down from 102 last week, included only the first day of the current North Vietnamese thrust along the Cambodian border, expected to push allied casualties higher in next week's report.

For the 25th successive week, South Vietnamese battle deaths were higher than the American losses, with spokesmen reporting 245 government soldiers slain and 758 wounded last week. The report listed 724 U.S. wounded, a sharp increase from last week's total of 830.

North Vietnam Assails Nixon For Disclosing Secret Talks

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Hanoi today denounced President Nixon's revelation of secret U.S.-North Vietnamese peace talks outside the formal weekly negotiations as a "perfidious trick" and a "betrayal of a promise."

Hanoi spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le went to the unprecedented length of quoting from purported minutes of one secret session to denounce the president for disclosing in his address to the nation Monday that 11 such meetings had taken place.

"Lashing out at the Nixon speech as a 'pack of lies,' Mr. Le quoted Hanoi Ambassador Xuan Thuy as saying that it was the United States that wanted the private talks kept secret and that North Vietnam had agreed."

NATO Agrees to Tackle Problems of Environment

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—The North Atlantic Council agreed today to broaden its front to include the fight to protect man's environment against the effects of industrial civilization.

The council, which has 16 member nations, agreed to establish a committee on the environment, the first of its kind in the history of the organization.

The committee will hold its first meeting on Dec. 8 after NATO's annual meeting. Daniel P. Moynihan, recently appointed special representative to President Nixon, will head the committee.

The committee's task was more suitable to existing organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which deal directly with industrial and general economic problems.

The committee, it was pointed out, will start life without funds or the power to take executive action. Its job, as American sources see it, will be to stimulate action by member states and to induce cooperation among members facing the same ecological problems.

Assails U.S., Praises Russia

Nasser Says War With Israel Only Solution Left to Arabs

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (UPI)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser said tonight Arab forces would storm "over a sea of blood and under a horizon blazing with fire" to retrieve Israeli-held Arab lands and end the Middle East crisis.

Speaking only hours after Egyptian commandos struck across the Suez Canal against Israeli forces, Mr. Nasser told a cheering, applauding National Assembly that Arab powers had found attempts to reach a peaceful solution "all to no avail so far."

"The definite conclusion we must make from this... is that there no longer is a way out of our present situation except by forging a road toward our objective violently and by force, over a sea of blood and under a horizon blazing with fire," he said.

"There is no longer a way out of our present situation except by forging a road toward our objective violently and by force, over a sea of blood and under a horizon blazing with fire."



Gamal Abdel Nasser

away from our hands and we will exhaust our effort."

He called the Lebanese guerrilla crisis "a tribulation for the Arabs."

"What worse plight could there be than seeing men falling on both sides who ought to have been among the vanguards of advance against the enemy," he added.

Mr. Nasser said Egypt had tried to implement the United Nations Security Council resolution on ending the Middle East war, but that it and the Big Four powers had failed to find a solution.

than the armed forces to do the job, and that he planned shortly to proclaim "authorization to form citizens committees for the battle." He had proposed such committees at an earlier session of the National Assembly.

"It has become clear to us all without exception that there is no alternative to undergoing the battle with Israel," he said. "Despite his losses, the enemy is continuing his pressure and adopting a hard stand."

Mr. Nasser clearly delineated the Arab view that the Soviet Union is a friend and the United States is on the side of Israel.

United States is on the side of Israel.

"The arms of the Soviet Union are in our hands," he said. "The arms of the U.S.A. are in Israel's hands."

"Soviet experts are placing their knowledge at our disposal," he said. "The U.S. military in Israel's Army are fighting us from behind guns and from aircraft that carry—falsely and slanderously—the Star of David."

He warned that the Arabs themselves must stop "side battles" such as the conflict between the Lebanese Army and guerrillas, "or our cause will slip away from our hands and we will exhaust our effort."

as a buffer along the negotiated frontiers, its presence to be controlled and guaranteed by the major powers.

Diplomats acknowledged that all these points would be highly controversial in the Middle Eastern capitals. So they warned against any expectations that a Soviet-American agreement would in itself lead smoothly to a peace settlement. They outlined the stages that he ahead as follows:

If the Soviet Union and the United States achieve what diplomats call "parallel positions" along these general lines, they would present memorandums embodying their accord to a meeting with France and Britain.

Karami Asked To Form Cabinet

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Rashid Karami, who resigned as Premier of Lebanon two weeks ago, today was asked by President Charles Helou to form a new government.

Mr. Karami immediately began consultations with political leaders to form a government.

He resigned at the outset of the recent crisis between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas because, he said, he refused to shoulder the responsibility for the disturbances.

U.S., Russia Reported to Be Close To Accord on Mideast Peace Plan

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—U.S. diplomats indicated yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union were close to agreement on the principles for a peace settlement to be negotiated between Israel and the Arab states.

The coming week or so, according to an American official, "will be a watershed—one way or the other in the international peacemaking effort that began in February and entered its present intensive phase last September at the UN."

Israeli Planes Hit Canal Area After Ambushes by Egyptians

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Israeli warplanes bombed Egyptian military positions along the Suez Canal today, opposite the area where Egyptian commandos ambushed an Israeli motorized patrol this morning.

An Israeli military spokesman said all the Israeli aircraft returned to base safely from the raids on artillery emplacements and front-line positions between 3:30 and 4 p.m. in the northern sector of the canal.

Earlier, the spokesman said that five Israeli were wounded when the patrol was ambushed opposite El Kaf, six miles north of El Qantara, this morning. It was the third Egyptian penetration of Israel's canal front in just over 24

hours and brought the Israeli toll to five dead and seven wounded in three days on this front—mostly by hit-and-run Egyptian raids.

Four hours earlier, at 4:30 a.m., Israeli troops smashed an Egyptian commando raid near El Shatt al-Najf at the southern end of the canal, capturing one Egyptian and killing another.

Yesterday, in the same area, Egyptian raiders killed two Israelis, wounded two more and captured another who later died in Egyptian hands.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that all the Israeli were killed in the two Egyptian attacks, and that four Israeli tanks and two armored cars were destroyed. The spokesman also said Egyptian anti-aircraft fire shot down one Israeli jet and hit another when reconnaissance planes flew over their positions after the raids.



United Press International

W. Berlin Dumps Wartime Rubble In E. Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—West Berlin today began dumping the rubble of World War II in surrounding East Germany, near Potsdam.

Drivers of trucks hauling the debris of blasted structures were given special visas by East German border guards at the Drewitz border-crossing point.

In return, the East German government is to collect the equivalent of 17 cents per cubic meter of rubble dumped. But the East Germans are not demanding that the drivers also pay the usual autobahn usage fees.

Agnew Steals the Show Again

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Newsmen invited to the black-tie stag dinner for Prince Philip at the White House Tuesday night couldn't believe their ears when Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew got up to speak.

So all day yesterday, they kept asking each other: "Did he really say what it sounded like he said?"

The consensus seemed to be, yes, he really did.

The Vice-President, already in so much trouble over his choice of words and his use of the English language, apparently mistook the tone of the all-male gathering.

All the other speakers—including former Secretaries of State Dean Rusk and Dean Acheson—were trying to outdo each other with the kind of wit and eloquent statesmanship that would sound good in the history books.

Mr. Acheson commented wryly on the fact that the United States currently has four living secretaries of state. "Other countries liquidate them," he pointed out, "and don't have this problem."

Mr. Rusk made a pointed endorsement of his host, President Nixon, with remarks about unity in times of stress. He referred to himself as part of "the loyal opposition" and said that since President Nixon's Vietnam speech, he [Rusk] was "more loyal than opposition."

That was the kind of an evening it was and that is why Mr. Agnew's remarks seemed so inappropriate.

He began by reassuring anyone who was worried that he might say something out of place.

"All of you with tightened sinews and constricted sphincters can relax," he promised with man-to-man bonhomie.

The remark prompted one White House aide to rest his head on the table in pained reflex and cup his hands over both ears.

WARM RECEPTION—Maj. Gen. Jafar Mohammed el-Nimeiri, president of Sudan's Revolutionary Council, as well as commander in chief of the armed forces and premier (right, with earmuffs) shakes hands with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny on his arrival in Moscow for an official visit. Also greeting him at the railroad station were Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Beirut Reports Pact Limits Guerrilla Fire Over Border

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas operating under the authority of the Palestine Liberation Organization will be barred from firing across the Lebanese border with Israel under the agreement which their chief, Yasser Arafat, reached with the Lebanese commander in chief in Cairo, highly placed sources said last night.

Nor will the commandos be allowed to attack with relatively large platoons or company-size units of the kind el-Fatah has been using in the Jordan Valley recently, the sources said. Instead, they will be expected to operate only in the form of infiltration by individuals or small groups.

Another restriction in the agreement, the sources said, will put a ceiling on the number of commandos in Lebanon. Palestinians in the camps who join commando groups will be required either to leave the country or be counted within this ceiling, which has been estimated at 2,000.

This ceiling along with other details remain to be worked out during negotiations to be held in Beirut.

Somewhat similar restrictions were agreed on by the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organization last November. They worked fairly well through the winter, but broke down in the spring. Foreign observers anticipate a similar development in Lebanon.

Eastern Corridor

From this region they will have access to a corridor along the eastern side of Lebanon to Syria through which to bring in men and supplies, but they must evacuate the villages in this corridor that they occupied during the fighting. But this is no great conquest in the eyes of the commandos as they were using this line of communication even before the 13-day war. The Lebanese blocked it only when they discovered that the commandos were infiltrating into the villages of the south-central plain.

Middle East Peace Terms Held Near

U.S., Russia Said to Be Close to Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington. But the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said that "there is a continuing effort to keep the parties in the Middle East up to date" on the international peace-making efforts.

He let pass—refusing to confirm or deny—a report in the authoritative Cairo newspaper al-Ahram that Mr. Sisco had outlined the principles under discussion in a meeting Friday with the Egyptian diplomatic representative in Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States, Mr. Ghorbal is accredited here as a minister in the Indian Embassy.

The Israeli Ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin, conferred with Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson the same day. Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, told an Israeli television audience Tuesday night that he knew of no actual agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

U.S. officials called particular attention to a statement made in Moscow on Friday by Leonid I. Zamyatin, chief of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, that his government held "an optimistic attitude" about the talks with the United States.

"We believe that the next round of talks will bring about a comprehensive solution and bring about a balanced approach to the problems," Mr. Zamyatin was quoted as saying.

American diplomats noted that their hopes for a common position with Moscow had been high last May and June, only to be dashed once the Russians finally produced more rigid views in writing on June 17, they added. However, that the Sisco-Dohryn talks have by now gone much further than they had then.

The Israeli and Arab governments would be expected to issue widely varying assessments of the high-power guidelines. They are already in public dispute over whether the Rhodes formula actually involved direct negotiations—which Israel demands—or indirect talks, through UN mediation, as Egypt contends.

Mr. Podgorny's far-ranging speech touched on most of the Soviet Union's major domestic and foreign concerns. Each year, a different Soviet leader gives this anniversary eve speech which amounts to a state of the union address to the Soviet people. It was carried live nationwide by television and was followed, as is the custom, by a two-hour concert.

Mr. Podgorny's criticism of the United States, although fairly mild for such an ideologically-oriented speech, was nevertheless the most severe leveled at any country other than Israel. It seemed to indicate a Soviet desire to isolate the United States even while negotiating with it on such matters as arms control and the Middle East.

Following the line set by party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev two weeks ago, Mr. Podgorny continued to offer the prospect of consultation to Communist China and to West Germany, which formerly were favorite targets of Soviet speakers.

On China, Mr. Podgorny said that friction between Moscow and Peking "does no good to the struggle against imperialism and moreover is a source of satisfaction to our common enemies."

Favorable Outcome

Mentioning the talks now going on in Peking between the two governments, Mr. Podgorny said: "We believe their favorable outcome would help further normalize relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union and strengthen world socialism and the entire revolutionary movement."

He gave no details on the talks themselves which began Oct. 20. Mr. Podgorny said it is "still too early" to tell much about the new West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, but he indicated the approach being followed by Moscow toward Bonn—apparently interested in better relations but aware of East Germany's apprehensions.

Security Conference

Considerable attention was devoted by Mr. Podgorny to the Warsaw Pact proposal for convening a European security conference in Helsinki next year. That proposal, now under study by the NATO countries, has been criticized by the United States and some other NATO powers for attempting to deal with European security without American participation.

On the Middle East, Mr. Podgorny renewed Soviet criticism of Israel which he said "attempts to block a political settlement and grossly tramples on the decisions of the United Nations."



BACK AMONG FRIENDS—Three U.S. prisoners of war freed by the Viet Cong Wednesday relax in a hospital ward, where they are undergoing examination. From left: Pfc. Coy R. Tinsley, Spec. 4 James R. Strickland and Spec. 4 Willie A. Watkins.

Podgorny Assails U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

did not go into details on the "unconstructive" position.

But on Vietnam, after reaffirming Soviet support for Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, Mr. Podgorny said that President Nixon's speech on Monday night "showed that a sober approach to the solution of this problem has not yet prevailed in the U.S. ruling circles."

U.S. Withdrawal

"There is one thing required for a just settlement of the Vietnam problem—the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and the ending of interference in the domestic affairs of its people," he said.

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Israel Announces Final Vote Count After Nine Days

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (AP).—Counting of votes in Israel's general election was completed tonight and gave Prime Minister Golda Meir's ruling Labor party 56 seats in the 120-man Knesset or parliament.

The largest opposition bloc was the right-wing Gahal party, with 26 seats.

The official results were only published nine days after the election because army ballot boxes continued to come in until yesterday.

The Labor party suffered a sharp setback, losing the outright majority it commanded in the previous Knesset. Altogether, the party lost seven seats.

3 American POWs Are Freed By Hanoi's Forces in South

SAIGON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops released three American prisoners of war near South Vietnam's northern coast yesterday morning, the U.S. Army announced today.

Officials said the three men, all 22-year-old privates, walked into a South Vietnamese militia post four miles west of Tam Ky, about 340 miles northeast of Saigon.

They were the three enlisted men the Viet Cong radio announced on Oct. 27 would be freed.

They were identified as James Strickland, Coy Tinsley and Willie Watkins.

"All three soldiers are listed in good condition by Army doctors," a U.S. spokesman said.

Delivered to Marines

He said they were captured while serving with the Americal Division. They were turned over by South Vietnamese soldiers to a U.S. Marine platoon and later transferred to Chu Lai for medical examination.

The Viet Cong announcement had said the three men were being released for "humanitarian" reasons. The broadcast appealed to American fighting men in Vietnam to join with peace forces in the United States to end the war.

Pvt. Watkins had been missing since Jan. 9, 1968, Pvt. Strickland since Jan. 8, 1968, and Pvt. Tinsley since March 9, 1969.

Their release brought to 17 the number of American military personnel freed by Communist forces in Vietnam since February, 1967.

More than 1,300 American servicemen are listed by the U.S. command as being missing in the Vietnam war. Many of them are believed to be prisoners.

Saigon Force Is Hit Hard

(Continued from Page 1)

wounding 24 others. Twenty-seven of the attackers were killed.

In two other highland thrusts against U.S. bases, Communist troops penetrated one perimeter but were thrown back from the second. A total of three guerrillas were slain and three GIs wounded.

A Viet Cong broadcast said four Americans were captured near Duc Lap Sunday when a helicopter was shot down. Military sources said four men were missing and one wounded man and one body had been recovered.

The guerrilla attacks coincided with 23 shelling attacks across Vietnam during the night. One rocket hit the Binh Ba area, nine miles southeast of Saigon, killing one civilian and wounding another.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army today made its first transfer of artillery equipment to South Vietnamese troops in the northern I Corps area.

The equipment included six towed 105-mm. howitzers and a number of vehicles and communications equipment. The Army turned the artillery equipment over to the 14th Artillery Battalion of the 1st South Vietnamese Infantry Division at Phu Bai.

Panamanians' Constitutional Rights Restored

PANAMA, Nov. 6 (NYT).—The last six of nine constitutional guarantees suspended when the military government here overthrew President Arnulfo Arias on Oct. 11, 1968, were restored yesterday.

The announcement of the restoration of all constitutional rights came at a rally in Colon as the climax of the five-day independence anniversary celebrations.

The guarantees concern personal liberty and freedom of expression, assembly and travel. Juan Materno Vasquez, minister of the presidency, told a cheering crowd that all constitutional rights were restored, effective immediately. His statement was greeted with cries of "Viva la revolucion!"

Panama was deprived of nine articles when the national guard ousted Mr. Arias and installed a military government.

Three were restored on Nov. 3, 1968. These concerned the death penalty, expropriation or confiscation of property, imposition of penalties for crimes only if punishable by law prior to their commission and provision for only trying a person once for the same crime.

France, EEC Allies Expected To Clash Over British Entry

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Nov. 6 (NYT).—A conflict between France and her five Common Market partners over negotiations with Britain is in prospect and may lead to at least a partial failure of the meeting of heads of government in The Hague, Nov. 17, according to informed French sources.

The conflict concerns the desire expressed principally by the Netherlands and West Germany for setting a date for talks with Britain on its application for membership. The French, taking a hard bargaining position, are understood at present to be opposed to such a commitment.

Instead, the French are expected to propose that negotiations among the six leading to a common position toward the British application be undertaken. But again, informed sources here say that the delegation, to be headed by President Georges Pompidou, will refuse to be tied down to a termination date for such talks.

French officials profess not to be overly concerned by the prospect of failure. Mr. Pompidou's firmness is calculated to have the general approval of Gaullist forces who form the bulk of his political support at home.

Conflict Is Threatened

The prospect of a serious conflict persists despite active diplomatic preparation. Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann visited his Dutch colleague, Joseph Luns, a major partisan of British membership, in The Hague today. Sunday, West Germany's new Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, is expected here.

Non-French diplomatic sources say that there has been a change in the French attitude since the departure of Gen. Charles de Gaulle last April. These sources say that they are encouraged by a considerably less categorical attitude on the part of the French government toward British partnership in the Common Market.

"At least the French are now willing to discuss the problem," one diplomat said.

But France has impressed upon her partners that her priority at The Hague will be an agreement to establish final financial regulations covering trade in agricultural goods within the Common Market. France's primary interest is governed by the fact that she is the community's biggest agricultural exporter.

All other questions are being subordinated to this one. If there is a French consensus, they are expected to be given only at the

price of a farm agreement in France stands to gain the most. Some observers think the sign of hardness of France's position is aimed precisely at frustrating this price.

The second point that France are driving for is to strengthen the common fields other than trade measures would cover such as monetary, fiscal, industrial and energy policies. France appears to be agreed that negotiation in these fields is due but since it will take years to complete it, they are reluctant to discuss the subject in detail.

Third on Their List

Although officials here say will not insist that such an examination precede talks with Britain, the latter are invariably placed third on a list of priorities.

The desire by France to a common position by the feeling that in France's five partners—its refusal to talk to Britain, its refusal to cover their own positions toward British membership. Officials here say that Mr. Pompidou will agree that this can be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Setting a termination advance, it is contended, tantamount to setting a date for the opening of talks with Britain. It is possible that an agreement may be arrived which France agrees not to take on the talks and the other to discuss seriously the cost for British entry.

Rain Saves Livelihood Of Tank's Crew

STRAENGAARD, Swe Nov. 6 (UPI).—A rain on Tuesday saved the lives of a crew of a Swedish tank.

The tank, a British turret, struck a low-hanging 40,000-volt power line. Thanks to a few minutes rain a moment earlier, tank was wet and well grounded. The electricity ran the outside of the tank the crew of four saw a flash of electricity. Two of them jumped to safety at the minute.

Milan Strikers Battle Police In Protest Coverage by

MILAN, Nov. 6 (AP).—Angered by lack of state television coverage of their labor disputes and low wages, thousands of striking workers clashed with the police today in Italy's largest industrial city. The worst violence in Milan since workers began a series of strikes two months ago.

Nearly 3,000 demonstrators threw stones at the sales and spare parts facilities of the Fiat auto company. They demanded that white collar workers join them in the walkout.

The police responded with a barrage of tear-gas grenades and then charged the crowd with batons.

42 Policemen Hurt

About 51 policemen were injured and three demonstrators were hospitalized. The police said that many more strikers were injured but did not seek medical treatment for fear of being arrested.

Growing worker impatience with the government and management's reluctance to negotiate prompted the big three unions of Italy to call a general strike throughout the nation for Nov. 19.

It will be Italy's second general strike this year.

The 24-hour strike was called by the pro-Communist, Socialist and Christian Democratic unions.

Most of the 10,000 Fiat workers in Milan who attended an initial rally today to protest the lack of television coverage of their labor dispute dispersed in an orderly manner. But the rest, led by a group of extremists, marched to the Fiat headquarters and shattered windows of the building and of nearby stores.

TV Workers Join

The workers were joined at one point by television employees, who said they were also angered by the labor coverage of the government-controlled radio and television network.

The journalists also joined metalworkers in Rome today in a peaceful demonstration in front of RAI television headquarters.

Union leaders repeated their demands that a bargaining session

Quebec's Bill 63 Passes

QUEBEC CITY, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Quebec government has gained approval for its controversial Bill 63, which guarantees the right of parents to choose English or French as the main language of instruction in schools attended by their children. The 89-5 vote came late Tuesday in the legislature.

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and fine hotels, superb seafood, gay casinos, ruggedly miraculous climate the year round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal

Rohan's 'Queen-to-Be' Says She Knew Him Only Briefly

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—A pretty, miniskirted Israeli girl told a court today there had never been anything to suggest that there was a love affair between her and Australian Denis Michael Rohan, on trial for setting fire to the el-Aqsa mosque here.

Psychiatrists have already given evidence that overwhelming sexual motives impelled Mr. Rohan, a religious fanatic, to set ablaze Islam's third holiest shrine.

Today Zipporah Danino, 23, who was Mr. Rohan's Hebrew teacher in a kibbutz, described her acquaintance with him as only fleeting.

But Mr. Rohan was said to have believed she would be his queen when he became king of Jerusalem—as promised by God.

A top Israeli psychiatrist said the erotic motives of Mr. Rohan's infatuation with Miss Danino were the underlying elements of the schizophrenia which made him

believe God wanted him to burn the el-Aqsa mosque and build a temple there.

Dr. Reuven Meir, director of the Israeli government mental hospital, said Mr. Rohan had told him he expected the verdict of his trial to be his own proclamation as king of Jerusalem and that of Miss Danino as his queen, according to God's wishes.

Miss Danino told the court that just before the mosque fire Mr. Rohan sent her a photograph of himself with biblical references written on the back and a little black book full of Bible quotations as well as a postcard beginning: "My Sweet."

The quotations referred to the building of the temple and the setting up of the branch of David as king of Jerusalem, which Mr. Rohan says refer personally to him.

Miss Danino said there had been nothing to lead Mr. Rohan to believe that she was in love with him nor did he say anything to indicate he was in love with her.

Today, Mr. Rohan did not even follow her with his eyes when she walked away from the witness stand after completing her brief evidence.

Dr. Meir explained that the whole idea of building the temple on the site where the mosque now stands was mixed up in Mr. Rohan's mind with that of "Queen Zipporah."

He said the imaginary affair with Miss Danino showed that a large part of Mr. Rohan's motives were erotic.

Castro Calls Army For Cuban Cane Cut

MIAMI, Nov. 5 (AP).—Fidel Castro says 100,000 Cuban Army troops will be mobilized to harvest the island's sugar cane crop.

Calling the action "almost a total mobilization," Mr. Castro said there "will be enough forces available for any intent of aggression against us."

The announcement, made Tuesday over Radio Havana and monitored in Miami, preceded a harvest Mr. Castro hopes will total 10 million tons.

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Ref. 7826, Ultra-Chron, gold
Ref. 7827, Ultra-Chron, stainless steel

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Withdraw Backing

Congressmen Fear Violence Will Erupt at Peace March

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Congressmen today expressed concern that the planned peace demonstration in Washington might erupt into violence. Many of the war critics are driving to the capital in the hope of being arrested. The House Mobilization Committee, which is studying the proposed march, said it would scale down from the estimated 200,000 to 70,000 if the number of participants was reduced.

Nixon Gains Support of House Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—President Nixon's Vietnam policy speech last night won the support of a House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee, which is studying the proposed march, said it would scale down from the estimated 200,000 to 70,000 if the number of participants was reduced.

Further Blasts Under Aleutians Off for 2 Years

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—The United States has halted its Aleutian Islands nuclear test program for two years. An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said today that the first subterranean hydrogen bomb test on this remote island a month ago brought strong protests—some of them from people who feared it would trigger earthquakes and tidal waves in this quake-prone region.

House Rejects Proposal for 4th N.Y. Jet Airport

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—The House defeated on a voice vote a proposal that would have directed the Transportation Department to initiate immediate plans for construction of a fourth jet airport to feed the New York City metropolitan area.

Tito-Bourmedienne Talks

ALGERS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria today began talks on the Middle East situation and the policy of non-alignment.

But Still 'Twas A Famous Victory

MAESER, Utah, Nov. 6 (AP)—The victory, for S. Harold McKee, was a hollow one. Mr. McKee was elected mayor of Maeser Tuesday by a better than 5-1 margin. But at the same time, residents of the tiny northeastern Utah community voted, by a 289-20 margin, to disincorporate the town.

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JUDGE AND PARTY—Judge Julius Hoffman (left) and Black Panther Bobby Seale.



JUDGE AND PARTY—Judge Julius Hoffman (left) and Black Panther Bobby Seale.

Students Seize MIT Building, 'Time for Discussion Is Over'

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6 (UPI)—About 300 anti-war demonstrators occupied an administration building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for three hours today, then marched out behind a flag of the National Liberation Front.

Judge Denies Mistrial Move By Chicago 7

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Judge Julius J. Hoffman denied today a motion for a mistrial made by the seven remaining defendants charged with conspiring to incite rioting in Chicago last year.

Goldwater Backs Agnew's Attacks On Protesters

HONOLULU, Nov. 6 (AP)—If Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew continues his criticism of anti-war demonstrators, "he may find himself being booed for president before he even has his turn," Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said today.

Ex-Police Chief Of Dallas Unsure Of Oswald's Guilt

DALLAS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Jesse Curry, the chief of police in Dallas at the time President John F. Kennedy was killed, said yesterday he could not be sure that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin.

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Apollo-12 Countdown Starts Today

Begins Early to Save Some Overtime Pay

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 6 (AP)—The space agency today decided to start the Apollo-12 countdown at noon (1700 GMT) tomorrow, 31 hours early, to avoid some week-end overtime pay.

Apollo-11 Crew Ends World Tour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday welcomed the three Apollo-11 astronauts home from a 37-day world trip as "the best ambassadors America ever had in history."

Russian at White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin said a call at the White House at noon today.

Yale President Persuades Kennedy on Draft Reform

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—last week, Sen. Kennedy said then that he would use it as a vehicle for broader draft reform when it reached the Senate floor. Sen. Stennis said that broader reform should await Armed Services Committee hearings. The impasse led Sen. Mansfield to declare that the lottery bill would not come up this year.

Nixon Accuses Democrats

The President criticized the Democratic leadership for turning its back on "clearly felt needs" and adding to the disillusionment of the young.

One-Year Extension Asked

The draft law will expire and must be renewed by July 1, 1971. Mr. Brewster suggested that this be changed to Jan. 1, 1971. That would give the draft law more time to come up next year and Sen. Kennedy would be guaranteed his chance to reform it.

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U.S. Health Chief's Remarks Bring Meeting to Angry End

By Eve Edstrom

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The Nixon administration's top health officer was accused yesterday by medical and moderate civil rights leaders of using condescending and "accusatory" language before storming out of a "bring-us-together" session.

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, through a spokesman, counterattacked, declaring he was "quite angry" because of "offensive and impolite" remarks directed at him.

"I insist on being treated like a human being," Dr. Egeberg was quoted as saying.

The medical men and civil rights representatives said they also wanted to be treated as human beings when they met with Dr. Egeberg to discuss wider use of minorities to meet the nation's health manpower needs.

Instead, they said, Dr. Egeberg stalked out of the meeting after reportedly saying "I am damned tired of you people pointing a finger at me" and "Don't you dare get me mad."

Some participants, like Dr. Paul B. Corney, president-elect of the American Public Health Association, also left. Others, like Dr. John L. S. Holloman, president of the Physicians Forum, called a press conference.

At the press conference, Dr. Egeberg's remarks were likened to those made by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in 1968 when he was governor of Maryland. At that

Mental Health Federation Is Hoax Victim

Fraudulent Notices Cancel U.S. Meeting

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 6 (NYP).—The World Federation for Mental Health has a problem.

It has fallen victim to what it calls a "destructive hoax" threatening the success of its annual conference scheduled to bring 2,000 delegates from the United States and abroad to Washington on Nov. 17.

Dr. George Morrison Cairns, president of the federation and head of the department of psychiatry at Edinburgh University, learned of the hoax this morning when calls and telegrams reached his office asking why the long-scheduled conference had been canceled.

He learned that fraudulent circulars had been sent out to a large number of the 7,000 federation members reporting that the conference, scheduled to meet at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, was called off in part because of "poor American cooperation and complaints." It was printed on what appeared to be the official stationery of the federation.

Havana Hotel

Moreover, the fake announcement said the conference with the same theme, "Mental Health in the Community," would be held instead at the Havana Hotel in Cuba, "where greater freedom and association and action will be possible."

"It is only necessary to change your travel reservations," the circular said. "Full facilities and space are available at the Havana Hotel."

John Warden, a psychologist who works with Dr. Cairns at Edinburgh University, said the unknown senders of the circulars also called the Shoreham Hotel canceling the plans for the meeting. The cable originated in Edinburgh. "Fortunately," he said, "the hotel checked with us today and we told them it wasn't so. The conference is still planned for Washington. This is a destructive hoax with a tremendous amount of nuisance value."

No Explanation

Officials of the federation here and in Edinburgh could offer no explanation for the effort to disrupt the meeting. They recalled, however, that a few weeks ago federation offices in Edinburgh were broken into. While nothing appeared to have been taken at the time, they said, it now seemed likely that a copy of the federation's mailing list was stolen.

"To reach all our members with the circular would cost several hundred dollars," said Mr. Warden. "We know already that the cable reached members from Latin America to Sweden."

The federation, partly financed by the National Institutes of Mental Health in the United States, is composed of national associations for mental health of member countries.

South Korea Executes Two Men for Sedition

SEOUL, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—A South Korean intelligence official convicted of attempting to overthrow the South Korean government were hanged in a Seoul prison today, the Seoul prosecutor's office announced.

The two, Mun-Kyu Lee, 33, a graduate of Seoul National University, and North Korean Lt. Kwan-Hak Lee, 38, were sentenced to death by the supreme court.

They had been led the pro-North Korean Unification Revolution party.

New Financial Controversy Senate Likely to Start Debate On Haynsworth Wednesday

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—Senate debate on President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court is expected to begin Wednesday, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said yesterday.

As Sen. Mansfield set the target date, which he said would allow the nomination to be decided before the big omnibus tax reform bill reaches the floor, a Washington Post survey indicated 50 to 55 probable Senate votes against confirmation, and a new controversy broke out over Judge Haynsworth's financial dealings.

Columnists Tom Braden and Frank Mankiewicz said that Judge Haynsworth had obtained a substantial tax deduction by donating to Furman University in his home town of Greenville, S. C., a house for which a similar deduction had previously been made by a friend of Judge Haynsworth.

Detonations for Two

The columnists said the house was initially donated to the university by a friend of Judge Haynsworth, sold to Judge Haynsworth only 11 days after the university obtained it, and then redonated by Judge Haynsworth.

"Both (men) took charitable deductions from their income taxes," the columnists said. "The university got a deduction for the house, and everyone was better off except the Internal Revenue Service," the columnists said.

Clark Mollenhoff, President Nixon's deputy counsel, said Wednesday night that everything about the transactions was legal and above board, and that Judge Haynsworth had assured him there was no prior arrangement between him and his friend, the late South Carolina Sen. Charles Daniel, to use the university to pass the house to Judge Haynsworth.

According to Mr. Braden and Mr. Mankiewicz, Sen. Daniel owned a home in Greenville which he valued at \$115,000. Held in the name of his wife, "it was donated to her to Furman in 1958 and 1959, the Daniels said. This is a charitable deduction in each year."

The deed of the gift to Furman by the Daniels was recorded on May 1, 1960, the columnists said, and only 11 days later Judge Haynsworth bought the property from Furman for \$115,000, which he paid in part by contributing the house valued at \$50,000, and by a cash payment of \$65,000.

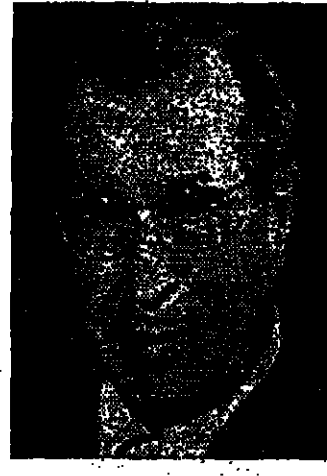
Four years later, they wrote, Judge Haynsworth began donating the \$115,000 house back to Furman over a five-year period, claiming one-fifth of the deduction each year. As part of the final settlement, he and his wife retained the right to live in the property as long as they survived.

The columnists cited the incident as an example of "the ways in which men with large incomes avoid taxes" by converting property to tax-exempt institutions, "claiming charitable deductions along the way."

The columnists said that the propriety of the transactions depended on whether Judge Haynsworth agreed beforehand with Mr. Daniel to purchase the property from the university after Mr. Daniel had donated it.

Mr. Mollenhoff said that he had looked into the entire transaction and had asked Judge Haynsworth if there was a prior arrangement between the two men, and "the judge said there was no prior arrangement."

Moreover, Mr. Mollenhoff said, "there's nothing wrong with any of this. It is perfectly legal for a man to donate property and get a deduction while retaining a life-



Clement Haynsworth

Gauguin Painting Brings \$314,000 In 45-Minute, \$2.1 Million Auction

GENEVA, Nov. 6 (AP).—A Paul Gauguin painting went for \$314,000 at an auction of Impressionist works that were knocked down tonight for a total of \$2.1 million in 45 minutes.

New York gallery owners dominated the sale, held by the London auctioneering firm of Christie's in a plush Lake Geneva hotel. Dr. Armand Hammer, who is also an oil magnate, bought the Gauguin entitled "Bonjour Monsieur Gauguin," and formerly the property of another American, Mrs. Mary K. Emlen, Princeton, N. J.

Another New York gallery owner, Richard L. Feigen, paid almost \$500,000 for five works. They were a Claude Monet, "Morning on the Seine" (\$480,000), for an unnamed client, and four others for his own gallery including an Henri Matisse still life "Fishes" (\$393,000) and a Pierre Bonnard "View of Cannes" (\$344,000).

A Matisse, "La France," was knocked down at \$107,000, and Pablo Picasso's "Artist and His Model" went to unknown destinations for \$83,000. An Alfred Sisley's "View of Moret in the Spring" sold for \$93,000 and Camille Pissarro's "Spring at Pontoise" brought \$84,000.

The auction, believed to be the largest single-day sale in continental Europe, comprised 36 paintings and line drawings and an Alberto Giacometti bronze sculptured dog which fetched \$69,000.

Buoyant Lindsay Won't Rush Back Into Arms of the GOP

By Leroy F. Aarons

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (WP).—Threw out his hat and buoyant after his dramatic comeback victory, Mayor John V. Lindsay made it clear yesterday that he is not in a hurry to rush back into the arms of Republicanism.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Lindsay said he would remain a registered Republican but he stressed as more important the Independent Liberal coalition that helped bring him to victory. The New York Republican party had rejected him in last June's primary.

Final unofficial returns from Tuesday's election gave Mr. Lindsay, running as a Liberal-Independent, 58,900 votes to 32,694 for Democrat Mario Procaccino and 54,988 for Republican-Conservative John J. Marchi.

Analysts spent yesterday examining the contradictory threads of the vote here, and speculating on its impact on Mr. Lindsay's and the state's political future.

The Lindsay plurality was 189,976 votes—more than he received when first elected in 1965, but a lower percentage of the total vote.

What happened in effect, was that his two opponents shared 58 percent of the total vote, but neither was able to put together enough for a plurality.

Urban Voice

Mr. Lindsay said his victory was "a message to Albany and Washington that they can no longer starve our cities." In essence, Mr. Lindsay was reading his election as a mandate for himself as the urban voice, challenging the state and national governments—both of which happen to be controlled by Republicans.

In Washington, Republican national chairman Rogers C. B. Morton was asked whether he considered Mr. Lindsay a Republican. "I'd like to ask him," was the terse reply.

Speaking on Mr. Lindsay's future, Rep. Morton, of Maryland, said he is blocked from running for state office in 1970 unless he becomes a Democrat, since Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (who had endorsed Dr. Marchi) intends to seek re-election, as does Sen. Charles Goodell.

"Could you conceive of him running for President in 1972?" Rep. Morton was asked.

"You could conceive of it all right," he said, "but I don't think that as a mayor he is a national figure, he has accomplished a political feat. Anything can happen."

In New York, people close to Mr. Lindsay were saying that the presidency is probably the farthest thing from his mind at the present. If the election returns showed any

News Analysis Cleveland's Future Belongs To Stokes After Re-Election

By Richard Harwood

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 (WP).—Early Tuesday afternoon near the lake front, a white housewife paraded in the rain in front of Cleveland's City Hall. She was carrying a sign that said: "Our Policemen Are the Best in the World."

After a while she shook her fist at the empty building—it was an election holiday—and shouted into the wind: "This isn't your city, Mayor Stokes. It's our city. We're running things now."

She was quite wrong. The new Democratic coalition of rich and poor that elected Carl Stokes as Cleveland's first Negro mayor two years ago is still in the saddle.

Long-Term Domination

It re-elected him Tuesday and seems to be in a position now to dominate the city's system of politics for years to come.

"Carl," a local political writer said, "has said he needed ten years in city hall to get things done. The way it looks now, he can have it if he wants it."

His margin Tuesday was small—less than 4,000 votes. But it was double his margin in 1967 and was achieved despite a certain apathy in the black wards, where the Stokes vote fell off noticeably this year.

Ward 17 in the ghetto was typical: two years ago it gave Mr. Stokes 10,942 votes; Tuesday it gave him only 9,504.

The white middle class on Cleveland's West Side more than offset this loss of black support. Altogether, Mayor Stokes may have gotten nearly 30,000 white votes this year and have moved forward the racial polarization in Cleveland's political life.

"I don't blame them [the blacks]," an embittered policeman named Jimmy—he wouldn't give his last name—said after the votes were counted. "It's the goddamned whites that elected him."

Mayor Stokes, talking philosophically yesterday morning when he thought he might lose spoke to the same point. He had an "ethnic" power base, he said, the blacks of Cleveland who make up 40 percent of the population. His opponent, a gentle son of Czech immigrant parents, Ralph Perk, had his own "ethnic" power base in the Polish, Hungarian, Czech and Lithuanian neighborhoods.

Dividers Are Minority

"We had to contest," Mr. Stokes went on, "for the votes of those people not affiliated with either... those who hate... those who try to repress... those who try to divide are in the minority."

"Nobody's taking any domination these days. They ain't going to take white domination, but I can tell you that they ain't going to take any black domination either."

Mr. Stokes has bridged that kind of polarization with his black-white coalition. His campaign was largely financed by the bankers, industrialists and professional people of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association—once called the Chamber of Commerce—and endorsed by the two daily newspapers, neither of which is celebrated for its liberalism. His campaign managers, advertising men and canvassers were drawn largely from that same establishment and from the white coalition student cadres which are politically unemployed pending the next anti-war demonstration.

In the black political power movement here has served to disarm the policemen, firemen and blue collar "ethnics" who tried desperately to prevent Mr. Stokes's re-election.

Foes Share Hotel

Thus, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Perk could choose the same hotel Tuesday night for their election night gatherings. Hundreds of jubilant blacks roamed the hotel corridors and lobbies as the night wore on. Hundreds of dejected Perk followers, drawn out of middle America, shuffled through the same corridors and lobbies. And there were no confrontations, despite all the liquor that had been drunk and all the emotional capital that had been invested.

For the future, it is likely to be even better so far as Mr. Stokes is concerned. In these last two elections, he has beaten the two strongest politicians the Republi-

can Party had to offer—Seth Taft in 1967 and Mr. Perk this year.

In the process he has gained firm control of the Democratic party in Cleveland, has made alliances with the labor unions, and has strengthened his ties to the business and financial community.

His public relations manager, William Levy, remarked before the votes were counted that this could be the last hurrah for the Republican party in Cleveland. "If they lose at this time," he said, "and Carl keeps on performing, he'll be the mayor of this town as long as he wants it."

That was the common judgment in Cleveland.

U.S. Suggests New Stay in Integration

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYP).—The Justice Department asked yesterday that the 33 Mississippi school districts ordered by the Supreme Court last week to desegregate immediately be given an opportunity to formulate their own integration plans first.

The government also served notice that it will not suggest a target date for desegregation, but will leave that to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which is implementing the high court's decree.

Thus the Nixon administration, in its first formal move in the Mississippi case since the landmark Supreme Court action, indicated that it will play a passive role and will let the courts and the attorneys for the Negro parents set the pace of desegregation.

Three Judges

This strategy surfaced yesterday as the Justice Department filed with the Court of Appeals its suggested order for integration of the Mississippi districts. Copies of the documents were delivered to the three judges who are handling the case and were released simultaneously here.

The order contrasted sharply with the desegregation timetable filed by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., which represents Negro parents in Mississippi. The defense fund asked the Fifth Circuit to order the merger of the white and Negro schools "at once"—a process which the fund said should take no longer than eight days. The fund called for integration based on plans filed last August by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

For the three Mississippi districts that have no HEW plan—Holmes, Hinds and Meridian counties—the fund suggested a five-day delay, during which HEW would draft the plans.

Earlier Delay

The present controversy began when the Nixon administration withdrew the HEW plans and persuaded the Fifth Circuit to grant a full delay that would have put off desegregation until the start of the 1970 school year. Last week the Supreme Court overturned that decision and ordered immediate integration.

Yesterday's move by the Justice Department came in response to the Fifth Circuit's request for advice from the parties. The chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division explained in a letter accompanying the proposed order that the government feels the school districts should be given an opportunity to select their own desegregation plans.

This proposed order left blanks in the spaces for the desegregation timetable. It suggested, however, that the school districts first try their proposed plans with HEW's help, that the other parties comment on this, and that the Fifth Circuit then choose between the plans and set dates for implementation.

Birth Control on Campus

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Students at the University of Minnesota now have a family-planning clinic on campus where they can go for birth-control information and contraceptives. The clinic was opened last week.

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Dinner, 6-10. 10-12. 12-14. 14-16. 16-18. 18-20. 20-22. 22-24. 24-26. 26-28. 28-30. 30-32. 32-34. 34-36. 36-38. 38-40. 40-42. 42-44. 44-46. 46-48. 48-50. 50-52. 52-54. 54-56. 56-58. 58-60. 60-62. 62-64. 64-66. 66-68. 68-70. 70-72. 72-74. 74-76. 76-78. 78-80. 80-82. 82-84. 84-86. 86-88. 88-90. 90-92. 92-94. 94-96. 96-98. 98-100. 100-102. 102-104. 104-106. 106-108. 108-110. 110-112. 112-114. 114-116. 116-118. 118-120. 120-122. 122-124. 124-126. 126-128. 128-130. 130-132. 132-134. 134-136. 136-138. 138-140. 140-142. 142-144. 144-146. 146-148. 148-150. 150-152. 152-154. 154-156. 156-158. 158-160. 160-162. 162-164. 164-166. 166-168. 168-170. 170-172. 172-174. 174-176. 176-178. 178-180. 180-182. 182-184. 184-186. 186-188. 188-190. 190-192. 192-194. 194-196. 196-198. 198-200. 200-202. 202-204. 204-206. 206-208. 208-210. 210-212. 212-214. 214-216. 216-218. 218-220. 220-222. 222-224. 224-226. 226-228. 228-230. 230-232. 232-234. 234-236. 236-238. 238-240. 240-242. 242-244. 244-246. 246-248. 248-250. 250-252. 252-254. 254-256. 256-258. 258-260. 260-262. 262-264. 264-266. 266-268. 268-270. 270-272. 272-274. 274-276. 276-278. 278-280. 280-282. 282-284. 284-286. 286-288. 288-290. 290-292. 292-294. 294-296. 296-298. 298-300. 300-302. 302-304. 304-306. 306-308. 308-310. 310-312. 312-314. 314-316. 316-318. 318-320. 320-322. 322-324. 324-326. 326-328. 328-330. 330-332. 332-334. 334-336. 336-338. 338-340. 340-342. 342-344. 344-346. 346-348. 348-350. 350-352. 352-354. 354-356. 356-358. 358-360. 360-362. 362-364. 364-366. 366-368. 368-370. 370-372. 372-374. 374-376. 376-378. 378-380. 380-382. 382-384. 384-386. 386-388. 388-390. 390-392. 392-394. 394-396. 396-398. 398-400. 400-402. 402-404. 404-406. 406-408. 408-410. 410-412. 412-414. 414-416. 416-418. 418-420. 420-422. 422-424. 424-426. 426-428. 428-430. 430-432. 432-434. 434-436. 436-438. 438-440. 440-442. 442-444. 444-446. 446-448. 448-450. 450-452. 452-454. 454-456. 456-458. 458-460. 460-462. 462-464. 464-466. 466-468. 468-470. 470-472. 472-474. 474-476. 476-478. 478-480. 480-482. 482-484. 484-486. 486-488. 488-490. 490-492. 492-494. 494-496. 496-498. 498-500. 500-502. 502-504. 504-506. 506-508. 508-510. 510-512. 512-514. 514-516. 516-518. 518-520. 520-522. 522-524. 524-526. 526-528. 528-530. 530-532. 532-534. 534-536. 536-538. 538-540. 540-542. 542-544. 544-546. 546-548. 548-550. 550-552. 552-554. 554-556. 556-558. 558-560. 560-562. 562-564. 564-566. 566-568. 568-570. 570-572. 572-574. 574-576. 576-578. 578-580. 580-582. 582-584. 584-586. 586-588. 588-590. 590-592. 592-594. 594-596. 596-598. 598-600. 600-602. 602-604. 604-606. 606-608. 608-610. 610-612. 612-614. 614-616. 616-618. 618-620. 620-622. 622-624. 624-626. 626-628. 628-630. 630-632. 632-634. 634-636. 636-638. 638-640. 640-642. 642-644. 644-646. 646-648. 648-650. 650-652. 652-654. 654-656. 656-658. 658-660. 660-662. 662-664. 664-666. 666-668. 668-670. 670-672. 672-674. 674-676. 676-678. 678-680. 680-682. 682-684. 684-686. 686-688. 688-690. 690-692. 692-694. 694-696. 696-698. 698-700. 700-702. 702-704. 704-706. 706-708. 708-710. 710-712. 712-714. 714-716. 716-718. 718-720. 720-722. 722-724. 724-726. 726-728. 728-730. 730-732. 732-734. 734-736. 736-738. 738-740. 740-742. 742-744. 744-746. 746-748. 748-750. 750-752. 752-754. 754-756. 756-758. 758-760. 760-762. 762-764. 764-766. 766-768. 768-770. 770-772. 772-774. 774-776. 776-778. 778-780. 780-782. 782-784. 784-786. 786-788. 788-790. 790-792. 792-794. 794-796. 796-798. 798-800. 800-802. 802-804. 804-806. 806-808. 808-810. 810-812. 812-814. 814-816. 816-818. 818-820. 820-822. 822-824. 824-826. 826-828. 828-830. 830-832. 832-834. 834-836. 836-838. 838-840. 840-842. 842-844. 844-846. 846-848. 848-850. 850-852. 852-854. 854-856. 856-858. 858-860. 860-862. 862-864. 864-866. 866-868. 868-870. 870-872. 872-874. 874-876. 876-878. 878-880. 880-882. 882-884. 884-886. 886-888. 888-890. 890-892. 892-894. 894-896. 896-898. 898-900. 900-902. 902-904. 904-906. 906-908. 908-910. 910-912. 912-914. 914-916. 916-918. 918-920. 920-922. 922-924. 924-926. 926-928. 928-930. 930-932. 932-934. 934-936. 936-938. 938-940. 940-942. 942-944. 944-946. 946-948. 948-950. 950-952. 952-954. 954-956. 956-958. 958-960. 960-962. 962-964. 964-966. 966-968. 968-970. 970-972. 972-974. 974-976. 976-978. 978-980. 980-982. 982-984. 984-986. 986-988. 988-990. 990-992. 992-994. 994-996. 996-998. 998-1000. 1000-1002. 1002-1004. 1004-1006. 1006-1008. 1008-1010. 1010-1012. 1012-1014. 1014-1016. 1016-1018. 1018-1020. 10		



REUNION—Luigi Antonio Minichiello is comforted by his wife shortly after arrival in Rome with her daughter, Anna (left), yesterday. Mrs. Minichiello is from Seattle, Wash., with lawyer Marvin Mitchelson to try to help her son, Gaetano, who hijacked a TWA airliner from California to Rome last weekend.

System to Detect Hijackers Works in Tests, FAA Reports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—After three weeks of limited operations, the Federal Aviation Administration thinks it has a workable anti-hijacking system and is talking about its possible expansion.

"In time we are going to catch without question the person with characteristics of a hijacker and who is carrying a weapon," Dr. R. L. Reighard, FAA's deputy federal air surgeon, said Tuesday.

He acknowledged before a House Commerce subcommittee that the system—combining the use of behavioral characteristics common to previous hijackers with a weapons screening device—hasn't been foolproof. But he said that the agency was satisfied that it was working after three weeks of operation with Eastern Airlines.

So far, Dr. Reighard said, the system hasn't turned up an individual "who we might think is a potential hijacker." And, he said, no one yet has been thoroughly searched because of the screening process.

Gen. R. E. Wood Is Dead at 90

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Gen. Robert E. Wood, 90, who built Sears, Roebuck and Co. from a fledgling mail-order firm, died today in his suburban Lake Forest home.

He attained the rank of general at 38 and served in World War I as acting quartermaster, general and director of purchase and storage for the Army.

As board chairman of Sears, Gen. Wood pioneered in the field of mass merchandising and built the firm into the world's largest operation of its type with annual sales of more than \$4 billion.

Half of French Regret De Gaulle Departure, But ...

PARIS, Nov. 6.—One out of two Frenchmen regret the departure of former President Charles de Gaulle, but only 28 percent would want him back in power, according to a poll published today.

Of those who said they were sorry about Gen. de Gaulle's resignation last April 27, only 10 percent said they were "very sorry" and 22 percent said only a little sorry.

The poll, conducted by the French Institute of Public Studies (SOFRES) and published in the provincial newspaper Sud-Ouest, indicated that in a grave national crisis only 23 percent of the people would want the general to return to power, while 62 percent would oppose his return.

According to the poll, 28 percent of the nation believes the new government has changed Gaullist policy considerably, while 68 percent think the new government represents "about the same thing." Seven percent had no opinion.

Position of Strength

The newspaper alleged, however, that the Russians are seeking to negotiate from "a position of strength." This charge, coming with other evidence available, suggests that the Kremlin is unwilling to disengage its forces from the border area.

Among the other evidence that the Chinese still persist along the border are reliable reports that Chinese and Russian troops have been in recent weeks at various places along their 4,500-mile border.

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Six Greeks Convicted by Court-Martial

Series of Trials On Regime Opposition

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (AP).—A special Athens court-martial at two separate sessions today convicted six persons, including two women, of anti-government activities and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from three years and three months to 20 years.

Antonios Arka, 52, got 20 years imprisonment and the other woman, Sophia Kypriotou, 35, was handed a five-year suspended sentence by the military tribunal.

Trinadafylos Karageorghou, 32, was given 17 years in jail and George Alvezakis, 38, a three-year, three-month suspended sentence.

The four were charged with forming an "anti-dictatorial labor front" whose aim was to distribute anti-government propaganda material calling for the army-backed Greek government's overthrow.

At the other court session, two men were confessed to being members of the outlawed Greek Communist party, received stiff prison terms.

Christos Koutsogiorgas, 60, was sentenced to a 20-year jail term and Stavros Sideris, 45, got ten years.

Today's trials were the latest in a series, which began on Monday, trying persons belonging to organizations attempting to bring down the Athens government through use of force and propaganda.

Another 14 persons are scheduled to be tried by the special military court.

Queen's Budget Gets Tougher; So Do Parliamentary Hearts

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth has not had a raise in 17 years, and if some members of Parliament have their way she'll make do indefinitely with her million-dollar salary.

Buckingham Palace leaked news earlier this week that Elizabeth has been forced to dip into her private income to meet household expenses. But the announcement was met with less than sympathetic ears in the House of Commons.

"My heart bleeds," snapped William Hamilton, long a critic of royal spending and a leader of the Labor party. "The government has enough trouble on its hands right now without having to look for more. I cannot believe that they would try to increase it."

As the cost of living has risen, the queen has cut expenses over the years. Palace officials said her staff has been cut by 15 percent since her accession.

The queen now draws \$475,000 (\$1.1 million)—the same as when she assumed the throne in 1953.

The queen's private income from royal lands, investments and many other sources is estimated to be one of the biggest private fortunes in the world.

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No Big Rise in Murder During U.K. Hanging Ban

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Nov. 6 (WP).—A statistical study issued by the Home Office yesterday indicates that the ban of capital punishment for murder in Britain during the last four years has not discernibly increased the number of murders committed.

"Capital" murders and manslaughter—those calling for the death penalty—have increased from an average of about 25 a year for the period 1967-68 to about 44 for the last four years, but by far the largest step in this increase occurred in 1965, before the abolition law was significantly operative.

In fact, the Home Office report declared, the significant increase in all murders from 1966 to 1968 was "entirely in 'non-capital' murder"—those that would not have resulted in convictions requiring the hanging of the offender.

There was no way to read the statistics, the report implied, that suggested that "any change in law or practice" accounted for such upward trend as was indicated.

Pattern Consistent

"The most striking conclusion that emerges," the government statement said, "is the relative consistency of the murder pattern: it remains mainly a personal or family crime, committed for emotional reasons. Over one-third of murders are done by persons in abnormal mental state, most of whom commit suicide; and the remainder are largely due to rage, quarrels, jealousy or revenge."

Most of these last would probably not have resulted in sentences of hanging even if the abolition law had not been in existence. More over, it can be assumed, they are not the sort that would have been deterred had the death penalty still been in existence.

The figures are of particular importance at this time, inasmuch as there is a strong sentiment among some elements of the Conservative party for the restoration of the death penalty. The "trial period" for its suspension expires at the end of next July. Unless a new law takes its place, the old law prescribing hanging for murders by shooting or in the course of theft or resisting arrest will be re-instituted.

The Labor party has promised permanent abolition of the death penalty. The Conservative party voted last month—against its leadership—to restore hanging.

In England and Wales, all murders, plus those technically termed manslaughter because the perpetrator had "diminished responsibility" by reason of "abnormality of mind," totaled only three per million inhabitants. In the United States, the figure last year for murders was about 50 per million population.

55th Bonn Pilot Dies In 102d F-104 Crash

HAMBURG, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The West German Air Force lost its 102d F-104 Starfighter plane in a crash yesterday, an air force spokesman announced today.

The pilot's body was recovered today. He was the 55th to die in the series of Starfighter crashes.



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Pawing the Tea Leaves

Reading in the election returns a groundswell for President Nixon's Vietnam policy, Republican National Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton is playing a classic but generally self-deluding game. Off-year elections are made to order for the compulsive interpreter, who has only to pick and choose among the dozens of contests for governor, mayor and lesser offices around the country to come up with the interpretation that best suits his taste and self-interest.

Mr. Morton cites, in support of his theory, the fact that the President campaigned briefly for Rep. William T. Cahill and A. Linwood Holton in their successful quests for the governorships of New Jersey and Virginia respectively. In New Jersey, he points out, the Democrats criticized the war and lost, and in Virginia the Republicans backed the President and won. Not a word about how Mr. Cahill's Democratic opponent, former Gov. Meyner, was knifed by one of his own party's most powerful bosses. Not a word about the bitter split among Virginia's Democrats or the fact that the Republican candidate had picked up labor and Negro support which had nothing to do with Vietnam. And finally, not a word from Mr. Morton about the remarkable victory of Mayor Lindsay, who had emphatically renounced and attacked the war policies of his fellow Republican in the White House.

It would be just as misleading, of course, to read into the Lindsay triumph a popular repudiation of the nation's Vietnam policy, with no regard for the ineptitude displayed in the campaign by Mario Procaccino, his

principal opponent, or the probability that, without the candidacy of State Sen. John J. Marchi, Mr. Procaccino would have won easily, ineptitude and all.

In the same way we hesitate to "spot a trend" toward racial enlightenment on the basis of Mayor Stokes's re-election in Cleveland, pleased as we are with that result. In neighboring Detroit an able young Negro was turned back, with the open help of the city's three major policemen's associations. Boston's "law-and-order" candidate, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, led a field of 17 candidates for the city council and is well advanced in her pursuit of the mayoralty—but her counterpart in Buffalo, even down to a record as terror of the school board, was rather easily beaten for mayor by an uninspiring Democratic incumbent, Peter F. Flaherty, an engaging and maverick Democrat, won in Pittsburgh and more conventional Democrats did well in Louisville and upstate New York. But Republicans had a field day in New Jersey, Virginia and the New York suburbs.

The point of all this is that unless you are a dedicated tea-leaf reader, you will draw no sweeping inferences from Tuesday's elections—except, possibly these: that the voters, generally shrewder than political observers, do make a distinction between issues that are of state and local significance and those that are truly national; and that no backlash is at work in this country strong enough automatically to bring victory to those who would cash in on crime in the streets.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The President as Pundit-in-Chief

President Nixon has every reason to be pleased with the results of the Virginia and New Jersey gubernatorial elections and also with some early evidence that his Monday night speech was a political success—a rallying cry to his hidden supporters and a reflection of the majority view. Both Govs.-Elect Cahill and Holton, after all, are enlightened and impressive representatives of the Republican party, and so far as Monday night's address is concerned—Mr. Nixon like any President can function only so effectively in foreign affairs without a base of popular support. So the President's satisfaction with events of the past few days is understandable.

What is more perplexing is the manner in which he has chosen to express it. For, as if he didn't have plenty of other things to do, Mr. Nixon has suddenly presented himself to us as pundit-in-chief—analyzing bits and pieces of trends, plucking the "national mood" on the basis of data far from complete, inferring all sorts of meanings (that are questionable, to say the least) from the mail he has received and from the way the voters chose in elections for state and local office across the country. His actions illustrate again the perils of punditry and also—more important—its incompatibility with the job of the presidency.

We are only following the guidance of the President and that of Vice-President Agnew when we observe that if foreign policy should not be made in the streets (and it should not be), then presumably it should not be made in the mailbox either. Yet a gleeful President summoned newsmen on Tuesday to pose for photos with his stacks of mail and wires (some of them inspired by a Republican National Committee drive) and proceeded to analyze its meaning as a mandate from the people. Some of his aides followed suit. Not, we would hope, Mr. Clark Mollenhoff. It was Mr. Mollenhoff, only a few weeks back, who (in connection with Judge Haynsworth) made the administration pronouncement that we mean to stand by—whether or not the administration does:

"I am sure that any fair-minded member of the Senate will understand why a simple public opinion poll is useless in analyzing problems that require study and common sense."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Elections

If any general conclusions can be drawn from Tuesday's state and local elections in the United States, they would be the following: they did not constitute a judgment on President Nixon's Vietnam policy; there was no severe swing to the right, as had been feared by many; almost all the winners were middle-of-the-road candidates; the old political machines fared poorly, with party ties taking a back seat in the local elec-

tions; and the "law-and-order" line did not demonstrate the strength that has often been ascribed to it.

In general this year's elections did not reflect any "fever curve." The hard-pressed voters did not let themselves be whipped up by extremists, but followed a generally moderate course and, particularly in Virginia, demonstrated a high degree of political maturity.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

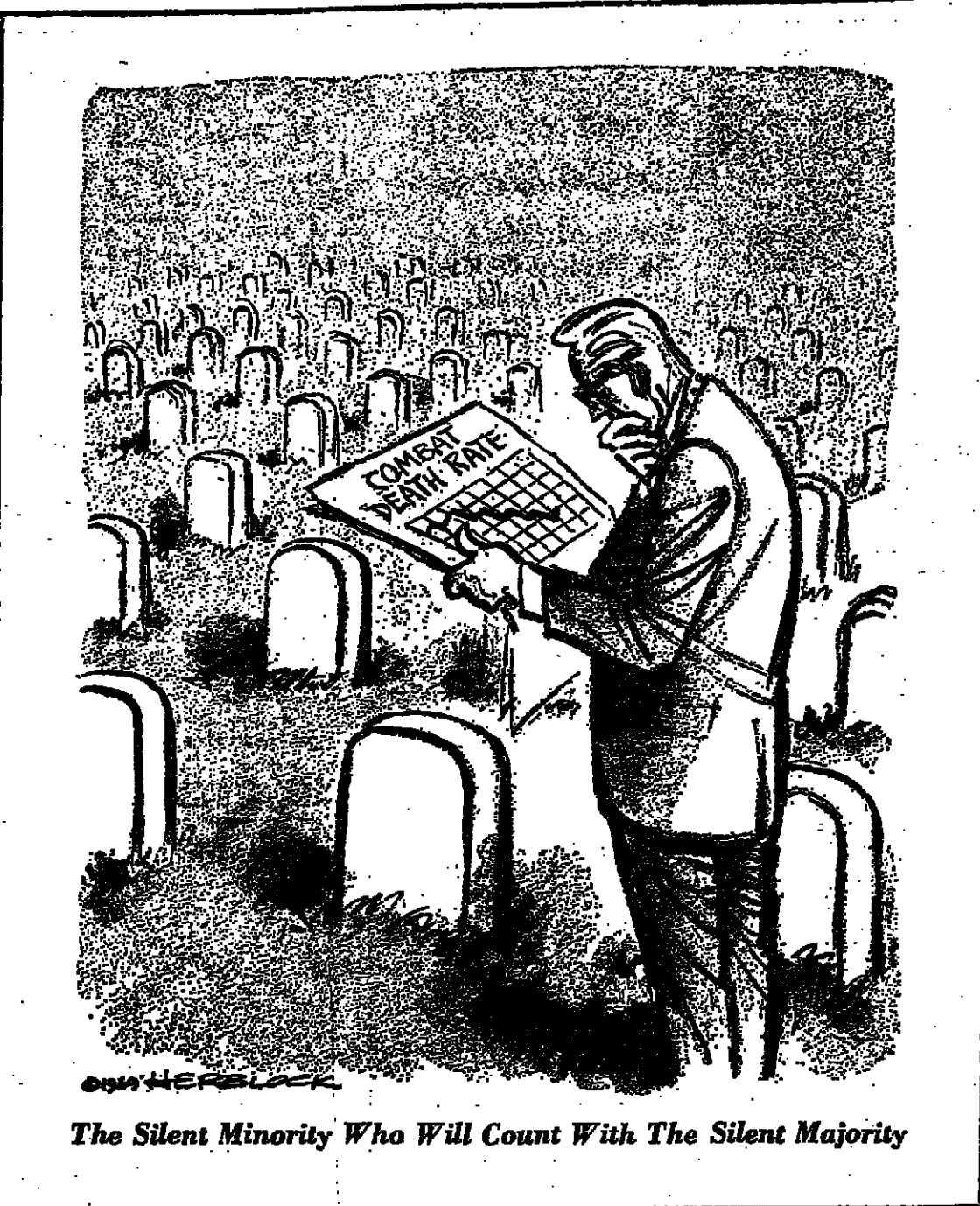
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 7, 1894
PARIS—There are limits to the liberty of the press, as the editor of a Parisian Radical Socialist newspaper has just learned to his cost. He has been sentenced by the jury of the Seine to a year's imprisonment, the maximum penalty for insulting and defaming the President of the Republic. The verdict seems to be universally approved. An interesting aspect of the case was that the accused was defended by M. Jean Jaurès, the leading and outspoken Socialist deputy.

Nov. 7, 1919
NEW YORK—Gov. Calvin Coolidge, whose overwhelming victory in defeating his Democratic opponent has focused the eyes of the nation on Massachusetts, is hailed today as a Republican possibility for the presidential nomination of 1920. Running on a strict law-and-order platform and defending his position in opposing the policemen's strike and their dismissal from the Boston force, Gov. Coolidge showed the country that at heart America is for American institutions.



The Silent Minority Who Will Count With The Silent Majority

Delay on Draft Reform

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In deciding to postpone until next year consideration of the draft reform bill which President Nixon recommended and the House passed, the Democratic leaders of the Senate have taken a heavy responsibility on themselves and their party.

The inquiries of the present draft law are so obvious and the corrosive effects of its continuance so severe that the decision to delay relief—even the partial relief promised by the Nixon plan—is one for which the Democrats can properly be held to political account.

Some of the arguments for delay are reasonable enough in themselves. The Senate calendar for

the remainder of the year is crowded with matters of some urgency, including the Haynsworth nomination, the tax reform bill and most of the tardy appropriations measures.

While Congress itself is at least partially to blame for the logjam, there is no doubt that adding draft reform to the agenda would be burdensome.

Random Lottery

But this would not be the case if the advocates of major draft reform—including Sens. Hart, Hatfield and Kennedy—were willing to pass the simple measure the President requested, authorizing a random lottery system, and to delay consideration of other changes until next year. In rejecting the half-loaf proposition passed by the House, the liberals have exposed themselves to accusations of political opportunism, which are probably unjust. What can be questioned is whether their holdout tactics take into account the urgency of some immediate relief from the inequities of the present system.

Just how urgent draft reform is can perhaps be better seen from this college community than from Washington. The present system keeps young men in a state of jeopardy for the unconscionable period of 7 1/2 years. Their fate is controlled by a complex of regulations, which are subject to constant change and which are applied by local boards in so capricious a manner as to make the ultimate decision on induction or deferment seem highly arbitrary to the individual concerned.

The present regulations discriminate against the poor, the less-educated and the minorities, and work in favor of the wealthy, better-educated whites, who can find temporary and sometimes permanent draft havens in college, in graduate school, in teaching and in other favored professions.

It is easy to guess the kind of resentment this stirs among draftees toward those who enjoy draft exemptions while preparing themselves for lucrative, high-status careers. If the veterans of Vietnam do not despise the college-trained contemporaries who manage to avoid the draft, they are a darn sight more forgiving than we have any right to expect.

Improving the Odds
Equally serious is the effect of the current system on the draft-exempt college students themselves. From their privileged sanctuaries, they have become the most severe critics of the Vietnam war, the "military-industrial complex" and the purposes of American foreign policy. One cannot say to what extent their criticisms stem from their need to rationalize their own advantageous position in the draft, but the connection between privilege and protest is hard to overlook.

Today's campus culture sanctions the use of almost any lawful tactic—and some of questionable legality—to avoid the draft. Career decisions are routinely altered to improve the odds on staying out of the Army. Uncounted numbers of young men have taken up teaching because it is draft exempt, thus increasing the likelihood that their views of military service are passed on to those still below draft age.

What it does to this country if a whole generation of its potential leaders grow up with this cynical view of the obligations of national service cannot be calculated. But that is the price we pay for the present draft law.

The Senate Democrats note quite correctly that Mr. Nixon's plan will not reach all these evils, and they claim he can do almost as much by executive order as by legislation. They vow to consider major reform next year.

But is that enough, under the circumstances? If there are inequities that can be dealt with by legislation now, is there not an obligation to legislate? When the system of government is as seriously challenged as ours is today, is there not a duty to act when the opportunity for action exists? A Congress that procrastinates is no help in an era of confrontation politics.

dom lottery system, and to delay consideration of other changes until next year. In rejecting the half-loaf proposition passed by the House, the liberals have exposed themselves to accusations of political opportunism, which are probably unjust. What can be questioned is whether their holdout tactics take into account the urgency of some immediate relief from the inequities of the present system.

Just how urgent draft reform is can perhaps be better seen from this college community than from Washington. The present system keeps young men in a state of jeopardy for the unconscionable period of 7 1/2 years. Their fate is controlled by a complex of regulations, which are subject to constant change and which are applied by local boards in so capricious a manner as to make the ultimate decision on induction or deferment seem highly arbitrary to the individual concerned.

The present regulations discriminate against the poor, the less-educated and the minorities, and work in favor of the wealthy, better-educated whites, who can find temporary and sometimes permanent draft havens in college, in graduate school, in teaching and in other favored professions.

It is easy to guess the kind of resentment this stirs among draftees toward those who enjoy draft exemptions while preparing themselves for lucrative, high-status careers. If the veterans of Vietnam do not despise the college-trained contemporaries who manage to avoid the draft, they are a darn sight more forgiving than we have any right to expect.

Improving the Odds
Equally serious is the effect of the current system on the draft-exempt college students themselves. From their privileged sanctuaries, they have become the most severe critics of the Vietnam war, the "military-industrial complex" and the purposes of American foreign policy. One cannot say to what extent their criticisms stem from their need to rationalize their own advantageous position in the draft, but the connection between privilege and protest is hard to overlook.

Today's campus culture sanctions the use of almost any lawful tactic—and some of questionable legality—to avoid the draft. Career decisions are routinely altered to improve the odds on staying out of the Army. Uncounted numbers of young men have taken up teaching because it is draft exempt, thus increasing the likelihood that their views of military service are passed on to those still below draft age.

What it does to this country if a whole generation of its potential leaders grow up with this cynical view of the obligations of national service cannot be calculated. But that is the price we pay for the present draft law.

The Senate Democrats note quite correctly that Mr. Nixon's plan will not reach all these evils, and they claim he can do almost as much by executive order as by legislation. They vow to consider major reform next year.

But is that enough, under the circumstances? If there are inequities that can be dealt with by legislation now, is there not an obligation to legislate? When the system of government is as seriously challenged as ours is today, is there not a duty to act when the opportunity for action exists? A Congress that procrastinates is no help in an era of confrontation politics.

Alive and Well In New York

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—Anyone looking for a leader unbacked from the old political parties can find him alive and well and living in New York. That may prove to be the meaning of John Lindsay's re-election as mayor, rather than his own prediction that it had "delivered a message to Albany and Washington that they can no longer starve our cities."

And while it may be true that, as Mr. Lindsay said, his victory was also a message "that the people in New York City want the war in Vietnam to end," it has yet to be seen whether that message will modify President Nixon's conviction that a great "silent majority" backs his own more gradual approach.

After all, Mr. Nixon's party won both of the state governorships that were at stake this year. Since neither New Jersey nor Virginia is by accepted standards a Republican state, and since both victories were won on the marrow of the President's strong reaffirmation of his Vietnam policy, it is inevitable that the voting results should be read in the White House as an endorsement of that policy. Mr. Nixon already had a Gallup poll and a stack of telegrams for encouragement but neither would have been much comfort to him if his candidates had lost.

As for "starving the cities," Mr. Nixon and his political advisers are again more likely to be impressed by Virginia and New Jersey—where Mr. Nixon personally campaigned—than by Mr. Lindsay's survival. When one of the biggest Southern states elects its first Republican governor since Reconstruction times, party leaders can hardly help concluding that the South is indeed as fertile Republican ground as they had hoped; and since a northeastern industrial state went heavily Republican on the same day, they may well conclude that a "Southern strategy" can be pursued without serious risk in the urban areas.

Force of Backlash

Nor will the mixed record of municipal results do much to dispel the prevailing notion that a "white backlash" has become a powerful political force in the major cities. A Negro was defeated for mayor in Detroit. Cleveland's black mayor, Carl Stokes, was re-elected only by an eyelash, and Mr. Lindsay with help from overwhelming black support failed to win a

majority in New York or to a this big victory over divided election that the polls had predicted. Taken all in all, therefore, election day 1969 seems more like a confirmation than a swing. Mr. Nixon's existing approach to Vietnam and the cities. And while Nelson Rockefeller, pointing out New York City returns in part for his own fourth-term next year, may be discounting the victory of his rival, Mr. say, he will also see much in Mario Procaccino's count that only the third man in race, John Marchi, enables mayor and the liberals to a victory.

Power of Personality

Mr. Lindsay could not state the only really indisputable conclusion to be drawn from New York City election—American politics the force of personality remains the most potent factor. Even with anti-Lindsay vote divided, it is clear that a more personable candidate—particularly one who have competed with the may television—might have held a winning share of New normal Democratic majority the long run. Mr. Procaccino not look, act or sound like mayor of the nation's greatest and New York's electorate sophisticated not to realize it, lash or no backlash.

The net effect, therefore, signal personal victory for Lindsay—not some profound influence on national affairs. New York's mayor ranks as the most successful impressive political independent America, one who owes both national, state or local Republican provided as much as liberal Democrats as they do port for him, and who is co to "fusion," virtually a nisan urban government, coming years.

Mr. Lindsay apparently he forge, from this fusion by New York, a coalition of to work for constructive urban policies. Thus, if Mr. brand of Republican leadership the sterile disarray of the crabs continue to build for some kind of party me phosis or realignment, Mr. says unique position could i vital.

Letters

Alsop on Vietnam

The Oct. 17 Joseph Alsop article was an unjustified indictment of Moratorium supporters for their failure to recognize the noble purposes of the United States in trying to protect the lives of an estimated two million South Vietnamese.

Mr. Alsop, as one of the few people who might be reasonably well informed about the situation in Vietnam, should recognize how difficult it is for the meagerly informed American citizen to realize the nobility or even the clarity of American purposes.

The consequences of whatever course is followed will inevitably be blamed, as they should be, on the leaders who are responsible for the decision to get embroiled in this conflict. Similarly, the consequences of a withdrawal will be chargeable to the leaders who have the facts and the power necessary to deal with the situation the United States has helped to create.

Noble causes and the avoidance of ignoble consequences may be ample reasons for Mr. Nixon to continue the war. But it is certainly futile to ask justifiably faithless citizens to forgo legitimate expressions of their disenchantment with the war, and accept on faith the claims of leaders who have yet to demonstrate either nobility or sincerity.

Mr. Alsop himself seems less than sincere when he equates the demand for an end to the war with a desire for a genocidal "bug-out."

WILLIAM L. TUTTMAN.
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

... And Students

I must admit to being sickened by the half-truths, distortions and innuendoes filling Joseph Alsop's Oct. 26-28 column. Comparing

Noam Chomsky to Joe Mc must lack even his great of imagination.

The "holier-than-thou" desire only that the billioner rentier spent researching better burn bodies instead rected to healing them.

Should academics "choose own research projects"? E now? Mr. Alsop is aware it tagon does, and what it de higher body counts—not be bodies.

DAVID S. TRA.
Bergen, Norway.

Bully for Reaga

Through most of the Sixties we had no choice watch tiny minds raise he American civilization. "We obliged to accept the frus of seeing vice rewarded.

Rightly were panicked and fled far beyond the to given law-abiding people, were listened to flatters taken seriously but it only ed them to new viciousness.

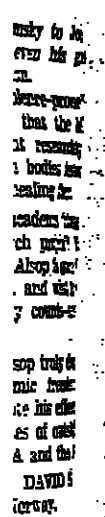
But matters are im delictiously. Mr. Nixon ignores them. Mr. Agnew their delicate little feelings now blows him. Mr. "smirks" at them. Mr. delly withering that must be bully. Utterly unimpressed, w he do then but sputter?

Diminished to such an s won't be much longer before heroes go completely out o
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India (air)	78.00	149.00	284.00	Switzerland (air)	77.00	149.00	284.00
Iran (air)	78.00	149.00	284.00	Taiwan (air)	77.00	149.00	284.00
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Libya (air)	78.00	149.00	284.00	Western Europe	77.00	149.00	284.00

Research Bulletin No. 9

ter of Lindsay can be only reason to "ork City an politics" remains factor. Lindsay vote at a more live Democratic—perhaps suspected with in—might be winning sharp Democratic g run, Mr. k, act or of the nation's York's de- rated not to be no backslid- get effect, is personal thing —not some New York is the most re political in one who so state or lat- rided as m- emocrats at him, and s- fusion." The ban genome ears. Lindsay ap- on this is, a conflict for consti- tutes. That is, Republica- is disarray at- time to be kind of ac- tualism. The possi-



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The Technology of the Future

Ballet

Hungarians in a 'Rude Descent'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Hungarian State Opera's ballet, which won the "best company" award at the first Paris International Dance Festival in 1963, came back to open the festival's seventh edition Tuesday night and proved that its technical strength is undiminished.

But from the Bartok program of six years ago, climaxed by a memorable performance of "The Miraculous Mandarin," to the ideologically inspired blotch of "Spartacus"—the Hungarians' sole offering on this trip—it is a rude descent from the sublime to . . . well.

"Spartacus" is a full-scale, three-act work depicting the slave insurrection against the Romans in 73-71 B. C. led by the Thracian gladiator Spartacus, who defeated several Roman armies before being defeated and killed by Crassus. It has become a staple in the postwar repertory of Soviet companies and is known in the West largely because of the Bolshoi's tour.

The Resemblances

The version brought here is that of one of Hungary's outstanding young choreographers, Laszlo Serégl, who probably has made as much as possible of this rather intractable material. But his use of a flashback opening tended to emphasize the resemblance to a full-blown De Mille spectacle, an impression not diminished by Khachaturian's overripe musical setting, nor by the monumental sets of Gabor For-

ray and lavish costumes of Tivador Mark.

Still, amid the swishing of capes, the clattering of swords and a veritable spartakad of gymnastics raising some long-undisturbed dust from the stage of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Serégl found room for some choreography that only whetted the appetite for more.

Arts Agenda

The Rembrandt exhibition at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam will remain on view through Dec. 9. Originally scheduled to close Nov. 30, the exhibition includes 23 paintings by the Dutch master lent to the museum for the show, which commemorates the 300th anniversary of the painter's death.

Music in Paris:

PARIS, Nov. 6.—That much-abused word, "festival," is for once justly applied to the series of concerts being given at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées by the Orchestre National under the joint auspices of the French Radio and Deutsche Grammophon.

It is welcome for the evidence that the 35-year-old Orchestre National, which was France's leading orchestra until the well-publicized founding of the prestigious Orchestre de Paris, is not taking its official relegation to the second rank lying down.

It is also interesting as another sign of the active role that the giant West German

The scene in which Spartacus takes leave of his wife, Flavia, joined by his three gladiator companions who also expect to die the next day, had a gentle lyricism that was also evoked in a later pas de deux for the two central characters. These were admirably danced by Viktor Fulop, who as Spartacus showed a blend of virility and musicality that is characteristic of the men in this company, and Zsuzsa Kun, a gently appealing Flavia with technique to burn. Ferenc Havas had all the hauteur that any Roman general needs, and was an admirable partner for his feminine companion.

As they did six years ago, the Hungarians had the good sense to bring their own orchestra, which was firmly conducted by Tamas Fal.



Ferenc Havas and Zsuzsa Kun in "Spartacus."

Orchestre National, German Firm Team Up for Festival

recording firm is taking in musical life outside the recording studio. It has played a leading part in the creation of Herbert von Karajan's annual Easter Wagnerian festival, and the recent appearance of Birgit Nilsson in Wiesbaden singing both Venus and Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" seems not altogether unrelated to the recent DGG recording in which the soprano performs the same feat.

The Orchestre National is in the DGG catalogue and so, not surprisingly, are the conductors, soloists and predominantly Teutonic programs featured in the concert—two more of which are scheduled.

Most important, however, is that these concerts have found the orchestra at its best in programs that have considerably enriched Parisian musical life this fall.

One of the high points was last night's performance by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau of Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder." The baritone once again demonstrated his superb vocal control, his care for the utmost clarity in the text and his restraint in the face of the supercharged emotion of Mahler's setting—in which he was seconded by the sensitive accompaniment under Lorin Maazel.

Earlier in the series, the

illness of Rafael Kubelick caused the regrettable cancellation of a performance of Mahler's Second Symphony, but the following week Eugen Jochum—the high priest of Bruckner conductors—led the orchestra through the monumental Fifth Symphony (putatively for the first time in France), and the players responded a little tentatively at first, but with growing confidence that produced a majestic final movement. This was preceded by Wilhelm Kempff's gently poetic understatement of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto.

Last week, the 43-year-old German composer Hans Werner

Henze came to town with two of his most recent works. "Versuch über Schweine," an almost Schoenbergian setting of a long poem by Gaston Salvator, a post-theoreticalist of the extreme-leftist SDS movement in Germany, was sung, declaimed, growled and shouted with aplomb by the baritone William Pearson, while Christoph Eschenbach sailed through the long (45 minutes) and difficult Second Piano Concerto with fierce conviction. The orchestra followed the composer through this unaccustomed territory as if it had been there before.

—D. S.

Theater in London

Rex Harrison Returns to Stage in Fragile Farce

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Rex Harrison, after spending nine years in the cinema, is back on the boards for a brief spell. He returned to the London stage last night for a limited engagement in a new comedy, playing very adroitly and with a wealth of irresistible charm an improvident, middle-aged painter of dubious talent. As head of a large family, he is always just one jump ahead of the bailiffs and the police. "The Lionel Touch" is the title of this vehicle and its engagement could be extended indefinitely at the Lyric Theatre were its star to stay with it. Without him, one suspects that it would wilt rapidly.

The novice author, George Hulme, has incorporated his second-rate character study of a water-do-well Bohemian into a third-rate play. In point of fact, the piece is basically a farce which the polished acting of Mr. Harrison and the appealing performances of Joyce Redman as the affectionate and long-suffering wife elevate to more distinguished status.

In the first act the wayward painter and his mate and three young children are at bay in their seaside cottage plotting to prevent the extra-legal real-estate collectors, tenant officers and guardians of the peace.

This act is so slight, so bland and so commonplace that it might be right out of the Samuel French catalogue for amateur entertainments.

Act two is much better, containing two excellently written scenes in which the conniving canvas-splatterer hilariously tricks a school inspector and a clergyman into doing his bidding. Act three, too, has an

amusing interlude in which shameless daubers burrows from his prospective son-in-law and rather surprisingly, it is a realistic ending with a bit of O. Henry twist.

It is reported that Hulme's flamboyant, devil-care artist is taken from Central, he is a recognizable type. But he has been sketched rather than drawn in this production and the result more caricature than real. He is often divertingly delirious and has been provided with bright lines to reveal his smug cynicism. And his mopey operatic has been closely scrutinized. But he remains one-dimensional, lacking perspective and depth. He is, in a word, been pictured loud laughter and at least are spared even a hint of a mentality.

Mr. Harrison has obviously lectured this fragile farce for role if offers him—and not? One is always hearing English comedy acting is what it once was. It was needed to glory last night with Harrison as the savage scaramouche of the brush-paint-pot world enjoying histrionic romp and triumph demonstrating in this do exercise that the art of and Hawkeye is not lost.

There was able support well with Joyce Redman as wife, the veteran Charles son as a tipping curate, Christopher Wilby as the turbed adolescent son, C topher Reynolds as the lost Sharon Gurney is mini-skirted teen-aged daisy—"an important asset," as father remarks, and M. F. Fleming, the girl-shy school spectator.

Books for Art Collectors

Identifying a Master's Touch

PIETRO LONGHI. By Terisio Pignatti. London: Phaidon. U.S. distribution: Frederick A. Praeger. 24 color plates, 550 black and white illustrations. 420 pp. \$12.

Reviewed By Souren Melikian

IN three weeks, the impact that the publication of a major reference work can have on the art market will be measurable. A drawing with Pietro Longhi's signature is to be sold at Christie's on Dec. 2. The Venetian master's touch is not obvious to me, and it has not been included in the first complete edition of his work which came out today.

Not only does this useful book illustrate all the 18th-century painter's pictures for the first time, but, in addition, it provides the collector with a full record of the 162 drawings accepted by Mr. Pignatti, with corresponding illustrations. Mr. Pignatti has even illustrated those pictures attributed to the painter which he doesn't believe to be by the master or will not warrant to be in Longhi's own hand.

The 24 color plates are of excellent quality and are made more interesting by showing blown-up details of pictures. A systematic attempt has been made to write the individual history of every item. Specialists will no doubt come out with criticisms in due course. For the time being, however, this is the last word on Longhi's work. One learns that only 44 canvases are owned by private collectors. It is also rather exciting to find out that 12 paintings, illustrated in the book, have been lost from sight. Some may turn up one of these days in Europe or the United States—the picture on Plate

328, it is suggested, is like be in America.

The book is quite finely duced. Why did it have translated into such queer lish? At times, it comes seriously close to the sty plays—facing funny. The it is hardly improved by inflation of adjectives put ably due to the author's misprints occasionally as for unintended humor and crepancies occur every now then. Does Plate 216 illu a picture from the Al collection, as stated on Pa or one from the Verona seem as the caption have us believe? These shortcomings, however, show by any means stop coll from acquiring a book wh a scholar's achievement as as a fine album.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (A) This is how critics last week's new plays.

Angela, a comedy by Geraldine Page at the 7 Box Theater, failed to please single reviewer. Typical negative reports was The 1 comments: "A play on backer could love." The so-called Press said: "A he hunk of contrived malat Three TV examiners also ned it.

The play about a Boston urbane who falls in love a much younger man was ten by Sumner Arthur directed by Jack Ragotz. Miss Page in the list Simon Oakland, Tom Ligot Michele Myers. Sets lighting, Robert Randolph. times, James Greenwood, sent by Martin Produc Elliott, Martin and Mi Ellis.

Off-Broadway premiere cluded: Crimes of Passion, two plays by Joe Orton at th tor Place, unanimously ap ed by three papers, the AF NBC-TV.

Mercy Street, by Pulitzer Award winner at the Am Place Theater, got misti ties from The Times, POF NBC, a thumbs-down from AP.

The Haunted Host, 1 homosexuals, at the C Theater was turned dow two of three examiners. Ezzie, a drama about American labor moverer 1938, was thumped unanl ly by six reviewers.

Best Sellers

The New York Times An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 44 U.S. communities figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week	Weeks on list
1 The Godfather, Part II	1 32
2 The Love Machine	2 24
3 Naked Came the Stranger, Ashe	5 10
4 The Andromeda Strain, Crichton	8 19
5 The Seven Minutes, Wallace	6 2
6 Fortyn's Complaint, Roth	4 37
7 The Pretenders, Davis	7 16
8 The House on the Strand, Du Maurier	3 4
9 The Promise, Polak	5 8
10 In this House of Brede, Godden	— 2

GENERAL	Weeks on list
1 The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull	1 25
2 My Life With Jacqueline Kennedy, Gallagher	2 6
3 The Selling of the President 1959, McGinnis	7 2
4 Present at the Creation, Adams	— 1
5 The Making of the President 1960, White	5 15
6 My Life and Proboscis, Dixon	4 6
7 The Kingdom and the Power, Talea	2 10
8 Prime Time, Kendrick	3 8
9 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	9 4
10 Between Parent and Teenager, Ginn	5 24

(These figures are for the week ending Nov. 1.)

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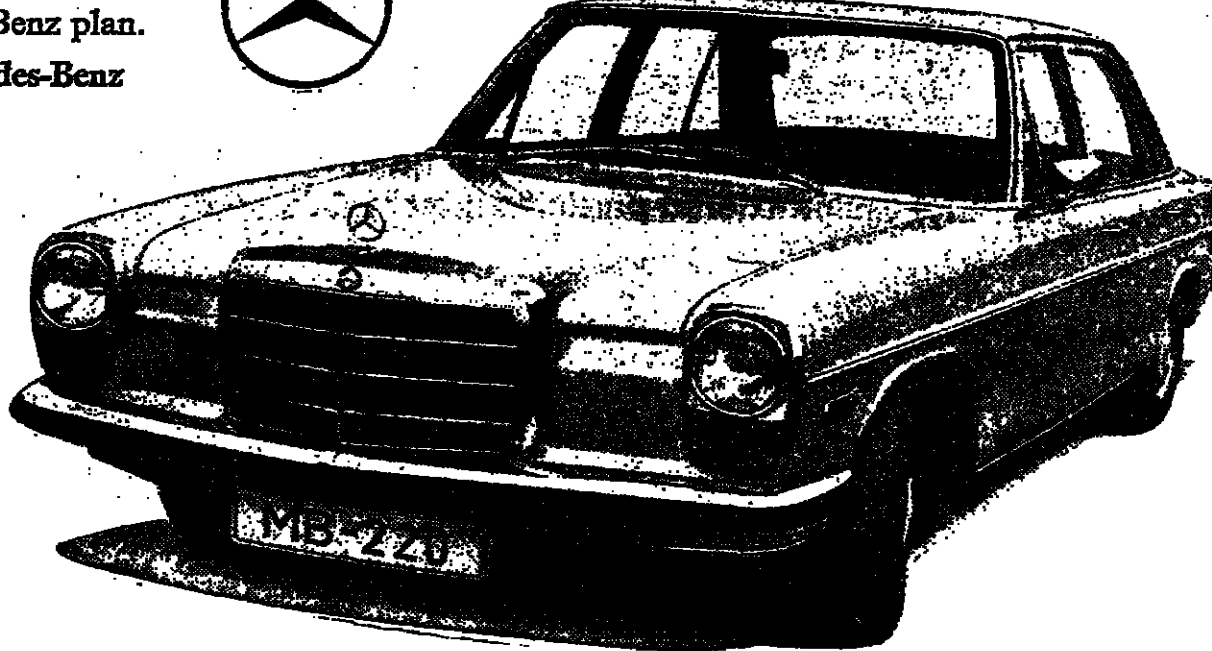
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FINANCE

Page 9

EC Allots
Farm Costs to
Common's Allies

Ministers Will Study
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Costs Broken Down

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
Proposal on Tuesday

Deflationary Measures Blamed

World Recession Possibility
Said to Be Fueled by U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The possibility of a worldwide recession sparked by the anti-inflationary policies in the United States was spelled out here today by a prominent U.S. economist.

Edward M. Bernstein, former research director of the International Monetary Fund, told a meeting of businessmen and bankers that: "After the prolonged war in Vietnam and investment boom in the United States, with payments difficulties in other deficit countries, there is the danger that fiscal and credit policies everywhere will be so restrictive during the next year or two as to generate a recession in the world economy."

Fed Is Easing
Policies, Says
M. Friedman

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Milton Friedman, University of Chicago economist, said he believes that the Federal Reserve is shifting towards an easier monetary policy.

He told a First National City Bank luncheon forum that in the next three to six months the Fed would probably shift to a course producing monetary growth in the direction of 4 to 5 percent annually.

Friedman said the Fed had produced inflation in the first place because it followed an erroneous theory of the relation between monetary policy and economy.

Mr. Friedman said the peak of interest rates "may well have passed or may be coming in the next month." He added that in six or eight months "rates will be lower but not low," providing the Fed does not again tighten the monetary screws.

Talking to newsmen later, Mr. Friedman said if the zero rate of monetary growth continued for another three or four months the economy would be headed for a contraction equal to that seen in 1958.

But he said he believes the Fed is changing its attitude and will be monitoring the monetary aggregates more closely than it has done in the past.

Germans Take Step to Offset Liquidity Pinch

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The West German central bank in a first step to offset the money pinch that has plagued the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark removed today the obligation of banks to maintain a reserve coverage on foreign deposits.

After the usual Thursday session of the central bank in Frankfurt, Bundesbank president Karl Blessing said that an estimated \$2.7 billion had left the country since Sept. 29, when the mark was allowed to "float" as a prelude to the fixing of a higher official parity on Oct. 24.

The central bank's meeting was watched with great interest, following reports that steadily decreasing bank liquidity had raised the interest rate on some short-term loans to 10 percent from 7 1/2 percent.

The regular rate (7 1/2 percent) there's no money to be had these days," a Frankfurt banker told his customers yesterday.

No Rate Change

Contrary to some expectations, the central bank council did not raise the credit squeeze through lowering the 6 percent discount rate, which it had raised by 1 percent in September.

According to Mr. Blessing, the central bank's decision to reduce the reserve rates for foreign capital was merely designed to meet the "changed situation" on the money market. However, he hinted that the central bank might also consider a return to less rigid credit policies.

Reappraisal of the discount rate will depend on how the current boom develops," Mr. Blessing said.

A communiqué issued after the bankers' meeting said that, retroactive to Nov. 1, the minimum reserve rates for foreign capital are to be reduced to the domestic reserve rate which, in turn, was lowered by 10 percent.

The two measures would raise bank liquidity by at least \$450 million, Mr. Blessing said.

The central bank had ordered full, 100 percent reserve coverage on foreign deposits a year ago when the first wave of speculative "hot money" from abroad reached West Germany.

Bankers in Frankfurt welcomed today's decision by the Bundesbank, but said that lowering of minimum reserves was only a first step on the way back to normal conditions.

Japan Predicts
Reserve Growth

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it is officially estimated that Japan's external reserves will reach \$11.5 billion by the end of 1970, compared with the present \$3.23 billion.

The officials forecast that the foreign exchange reserves will reach \$3.5 billion by the end of the current financial year and are likely to increase by \$2 billion a year.

Such a rise is likely to attract widespread attention overseas, and increase pressure for upward revaluation of the yen, they warned.

Study Sees U.S. Business
Spending 8% Higher in '70

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—U.S. business is adding billions of dollars to its capital spending programs despite the government's efforts to cool the economy with fiscal and monetary restraints.

McGraw-Hill's annual fall survey of business expansion plans projects an 8 percent jump for 1970 to a record \$78.71 billion from the estimated \$70.85 billion being spent this year.

The government's anti-inflation programs have, however, held down the 1969-69 spending rise to an indicated \$6.77 billion, or 10.6 percent. Business had been planning earlier this year to boost its capital spending by \$3.23 billion, or 13 percent, according to a similar survey six months ago.

McGraw-Hill noted that its fall survey presents tentative plans and that many companies do not prepare their final budgets until later in the year. And the completed budgets are subject to still further review in the light of anticipated changes in the economic climate, McGraw-Hill said.

For instance, the preliminary 1969 in the fall of 1968 projected \$69.3 billion, but the spring survey showed a \$2.2 billion jump from that to \$71.5 billion. In between those two surveys, there were four boosts in the commercial banks' prime interest rate, and the Federal Reserve discount rate shot up to a 40-year high of 6 percent.

By August, the 1969 projection was being shaved to \$71 billion and it now rests at \$70.85 billion.

McGraw-Hill said the administration's anti-inflation policies, the question of a cut in interest rate levels and the uncertain status of the investment tax credit and the oil and gas depletion allowance will influence the course of capital spending next year and afterward.

Changing Face of U.S. Inflation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A key U.S. Treasury adviser said yesterday that rising wage demands will help transform the present "demand pull" inflation into a "cost-push" cycle that will put increasing pressure on business profit margins.

This judgment was offered by Henry C. Wallach, Yale economics professor and senior consultant to Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy.

Economists refer to a situation when there is excess demand compared with the available supply of goods and services as "demand pull." On the other hand, "cost-push" inflation arises when wages and other costs force prices up in a ratchet-like cycle.

Distinctions Noted

The significance of the distinction, according to some economists, is that the broad restraining measures of fiscal and monetary policy, which may be effective in dampening demand, are not effective in a cost-push situation.

Mr. Wallach offered no prescription on how to deal with a cost-push inflation next year, if it develops. But he saw progress in the administration's "gradualism" efforts to contain existing inflationary pressures. He said that these policies could be shifted "when the time comes" to start the economy upward without fueling a new inflation.

Some Shifts Foreseen

But while the restraining policy to date has been a mix of fiscal and monetary measures, he indicated that the reversal will have to rely largely on monetary policy. Reason: "The [budget] surplus is not so large that it could really be reduced for the sake of short-run effects."

And in an analysis smacking of the theories of Chicago school economist Milton Friedman, Mr. Wallach warned that mere reduction of interest rates, without benefit of Federal Reserve action, is not all that may be needed to "restore activity."

In the present situation, when interest rates are badly disturbed by inflation," Mr. Wallach said, "they cannot furnish reliable guidance. More attention must be given to the volume of money and credit."

But Mr. Wallach rejected the idea that the economy might slide off into a "serious recession."

Royal Dutch
Shell Group's
Profit Gains

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Royal Dutch/Shell group pushed its net income and total oil sales sharply higher in the first nine months of this year despite higher operating costs in the United States, slimmer U.S. profit margins, and lower oil prices in Europe, the group's figures showed today.

Capital spending jumped by \$122.4 million from the 1968 total for the period, to \$1.09 billion.

Net income for the group in the nine months was \$10.6 percent higher at \$688.56 million. Income in the third quarter was 8.1 percent higher than in 1968.

Volume of oil sold climbed 7.9 percent over the comparable period of 1968 and total oil sales proceeds rose by 4.3 percent. Sales of chemicals jumped 13 percent.

Shell said that U.S. product prices for refined oils and chemicals did not keep pace with substantial inflationary increases in operating costs and this reduced profit margins.

Elsewhere, particularly in Europe, oil product prices moved well below those of a year ago. The combination of a bigger sales volume and lower unit costs, plus higher earnings from chemicals and increased natural gas sales, accounted for the overall profit improvement.

Shell spokesman said the group was "pretty pleased" with the results, bearing in mind that several major U.S. oil groups showed a drop in the third-quarter earnings.

Outsiders Vie
For Chemical
Stake in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—European and Japanese chemical companies are rapidly developing or expanding U.S. bases, offering major challenges to the big U.S. producers, says Chemical Week magazine in its most recent issue.

"International stalwarts such as BASF, Bayer, Hoechst, ICI and Rhône-Poulenc plan to invest more than \$600 million in production units in the United States over the next few years," the industry publication says.

It adds that one giant Japanese firm, Mitsui Petrochemical, plans to build a processing plant in the United States within the next 18 months.

BASF Takeover

The most dramatic effort mentioned is that of West Germany's Badische-Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik which has acquired 98.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Wyandotte Chemicals and plans to build a \$100 million complex in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by 1972.

BASF's South Carolina plants call for a complex covering 1,800 acres, more than the company has at its Ludwigshafen headquarters.

Another German firm, Bayer, plans to invest about \$150 million in the United States in the next two years, says the magazine.

It also says that Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries, Europe's largest chemical producer, plans to build a \$60 million polyester, polymer and film complex in Howell, Virginia, by 1972. That would bring ICI's total U.S. investment to more than \$200 million.

France's leading chemical company, Rhône-Poulenc, has acquired a site for a plant near Preopret, Texas.

Gold Price Drops
To 12-Month Low

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The price of gold dropped 40 cents an ounce on the free market here today to the lowest level in a year.

The price was set at \$39.05 an ounce at the morning fixing, and dropped another five cents at the afternoon fixing. The last time the price hit \$39 was Oct. 21, 1968.

Dealers believed the main cause of the decline was that South Africa, the world's biggest producer, was again selling newly mined gold in Zurich.

Tough Amendments Attached
To One-Bank Holding Co. Bill

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—After a coalition led by Democrats rammed through several major toughening amendments, the House of Representatives last night passed legislation regulating one-bank holding companies for the first time. The vote on final passage was 351 to 24, with only 12 members voting present.

The basic purpose of the legislation was not in dispute—to close a loophole in present law under which one-bank holding companies could engage in almost any kind of industry or commerce, although this is not yet practiced on a large scale. The bill would make certain that banking and industry remain separate.

The effect of the amendments adopted will be to force widespread divestitures by hundreds of one-bank holding companies of non-bank affiliates and to restrict future bank holding company activities in such fields as accounting, leasing and service agencies.

Motion Falls

So fearful were most Republicans and some Democrats of the provision requiring divestitures by existing holding companies that they voted in a roll call on a motion to send the bill back to the banking committee. But the motion failed.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where action this year is unlikely. Passage in some form next year, however, is probable.

What is probably the major amendment adopted would greatly alter the "grandfather clause" in the bill as reported by the House Banking Committee. It would make all new restrictions on one-bank holding companies apply all the way back to May 8, 1968, meaning possibly painful divestiture actions by more than 600 one-bank holding companies.

The committee bill had a cutoff date of Feb. 17, leaving holding companies existing at that time untouched.

Timing Debate

As first offered by Rep. Tom Bevill, D., Ala., the amendment would have set a cutoff date of Jan. 1, 1965. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie, R., Ohio, succeeded in moving the date back to 1968.

Democratic leaders interested in toughening the bill such as Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin and Rep. William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, urged rejection of the Wylie date on the "practical" ground that the original Bevill date would command more support. But their fears proved unwarranted. After the Wylie date was approved the amendment swept through without difficulty.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., called the retroactive provision

Timing Debate

During October, Volkswagen sold 61,568 vehicles in America, an increase of 14.1 percent over the previous record of 53,915 during October, 1968. Since Jan. 1, the firm has sold 458,561 units, compared with 401,123 a year earlier.

October was the first month since last winter's dock strike in which we had a properly balanced inventory of models at our dealerships," Mr. Perkins said at company headquarters in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. "Thus, at the time when the public responded most enthusiastically to the introduction of our 1970 models, our dealers were able to make deliveries."

A Sports Buff's Dream

Market Turns in a Winning
Performance in Last Inning

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Sports buffs like to say that a good team is one that can win when it doesn't have it. If that's true, the stock market is in fine shape.

The list spent nearly the entire day on the downside today, with trading strictly routine, but enough buying came in just before the close to tip the scales to the upside and make the day a winner.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down nearly three points after the first hour of trading, worked its way back by mid-afternoon and showed a fractional loss until the last hour. Then the buyers moved in and the Dow finished the day at 855.30, ahead 1.13 and just below its best reading of the day.

The broad averages showed the same kind of action. Standard & Poor's 500 finished with a gain of 0.03 at 97.67 and the New York Stock Exchange index added 0.03 to 54.73.

Sharp Profit
Rise Reported
By Grumman

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Special).—Grumman Corp. has reported sharply higher earnings for the three and nine months ended Sept. 30, reflecting reduced charges for the Gulfstream II program.

With the phase-out of research and development efforts and the continued progress down the learning curve (greater efficiency through experience in turning out a given model) "this program should contribute to earnings in the near future," the company said.

Third-quarter net income increased 40.3 percent to \$5.92 million, or 83 cents a share, from \$4.22 million, or 60 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales and other income totaled \$309.14 million, compared with \$283.57 million, bringing total revenue for the nine months to \$900.71 million, up from \$853.26 million in the 1968 period.

Net income for the nine months increased 33.1 percent to \$17.5 million, \$2.42 a share, from \$14.18 million, \$2.00 a share, for the first nine months last year.

Acme Markets

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	798.7	707.9
Profits (millions)...	5.41	4.77
Per Share	1.74	1.55

Avnet Inc.

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	67.1	58.0
Profits (millions)...	3.06	2.96
Per Share	0.30	0.30

Continental Airlines

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	70.2	55.6
Profits (millions)...	1.57	1.72
Per Share	0.14	0.17

Nine Months

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	189.9	155.4
Profits (millions)...	1.87	4.82
Per Share	0.17	0.48

Liggett & Myers

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	176.0	158.0
Profits (millions)...	7.94	7.16
Per Share	0.91	0.86

Quaker Oats

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	139.4	138.1
Profits (millions)...	6.96	6.11
Per Share	0.83	0.73

UOP Gets Gas Process

DES PLAINES, Ill., Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Universal Oil Products said today its UOP process division has acquired worldwide licensing rights to a methane-rich gas process to make low gas developed by Japan Gasoline Co. in collaboration with its affiliate, Nikki Chemicals. The town gas product has a high heating value.

Charvet
On Shakers of fine shirts and ties
New 8, Place Vendôme, Paris

HOW MUCH HAS
THE STOCK MARKET
COST YOU
THIS YEAR?

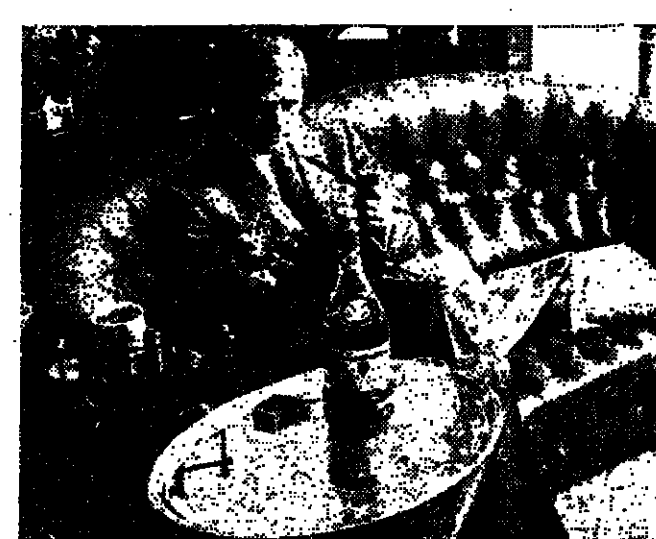
HARVEY MICHAEL
INVESTMENTS (Eur)

Scottish Life House
Leeds 1 England
Telephone: 0532 24930 or 25083

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LONG-TERM,
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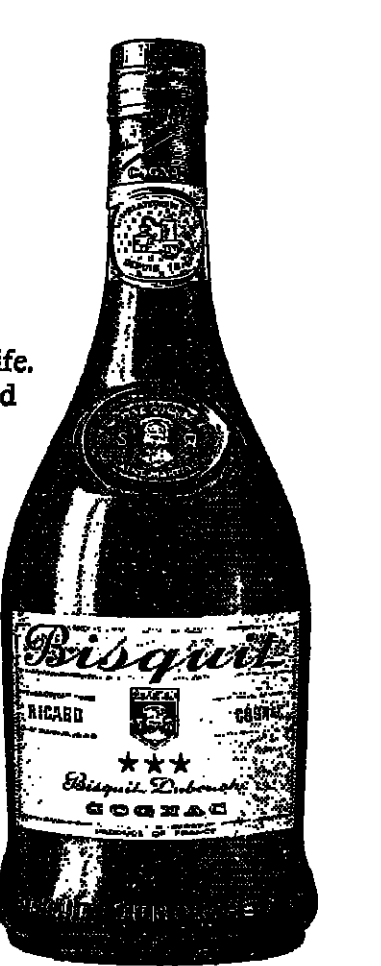
The
"no-haste"
Cognac

We French take our time. In life.
With eating and drinking. And
especially with our Cognac.
Do as we do. Take your time
about living. Just relax.

Take a Cognac Bisquit. This Cognac doesn't know haste. We have always
taken our time with it. Maybe even a little too much. Eh bien. But this may
just be the reason why it became such an outstandingly good Cognac.

Connoisseurs call Cognac:

Bisquit



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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cash,	TEXTILES	1 1/2	2 70	2 85	2 65	2 75
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First High Low Last Chgs.	High Low Div. in 100s.	First High Low Last Chgs.	High Low Div. in 100s.	First High Low Last Chgs.

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Bank Stocks

Want to do Business in Canada?

DOING




This Book is a must.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce offers a 54 page hand-book packed with up-to-the-minute information on all aspects of doing business in Canada.

It contains specific information about how to begin business in Canada, types of business organizations (partnerships, proprietorships, limited companies or corporations), tax structures (federal, provincial, non-resident), customs tariffs and sales and excise taxes, labour legislation, moving to Canada and mortgage loans and other financial services.

These facts come from a century of experience. We've advised clients of all sizes and in all areas of business about Canada's fast-growing opportunities. All across Canada, we can provide you with the contacts, the knowledge of the market and the experience so essential to your operations. Through our 1400 branch offices, we will arrange for you to meet the men who can help you in your decisions.

If you are interested in being part of Canada's future, this book is essential. Your letterhead request will bring you a free copy of "Doing Business in Canada". Write to our Zurich office. Then we can get down to business.

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Telephone 01-625 5791 Telex 885487

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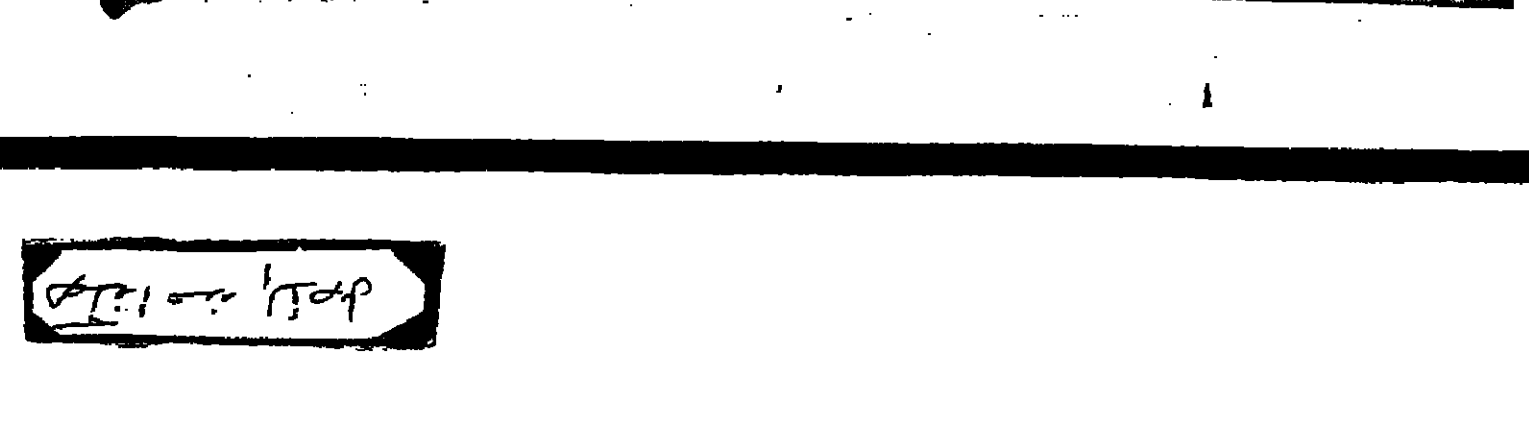
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If you are interested in being part of Canada's future, this book is essential. Your letterhead request will bring you a free copy of "Doing Business in Canada". Write to our Zurich office. Then we can get down to business.

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The European Representative,
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(Continued on next page.)



On The Money Split Award

Tie Ever for Young Prize

YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the award, the Baseball Writers' Association of America today announced that the Cy Young Award will be split between two players.

The organization's 1969 award was given to Detroit's Tom Seaver, who won 25 victories, and Baltimore's Steve Carlton, who won 24. The two players tied for the award with 25 votes each.

The award is given to the best pitcher in the National League and the American League. Seaver won the award in 1967 and 1968. Carlton won it in 1969.

Seaver, 28, won 25 games and pitched 250 innings for the Mets. Carlton, 27, won 24 games and pitched 240 innings for the Pirates.

The award is named after Cy Young, who won 511 games in his career. He was the first pitcher to win the award in 1956.

The award is given to the best pitcher in the National League and the American League. Seaver won the award in 1967 and 1968. Carlton won it in 1969.

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Brigitte Gleason, daughter of greenskeeper at Ireland's Killarney course, keeps eye on ball and takes a high swing. She has her own 80-yard practice hole and green. She practices daily and sand traps are easy.

She's Only 5 and No Duffer

College, Pro Grid Line

YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The most recent Cy Young winner in the National League, announced last night by the Baseball Writers' Association of America, was Tom Seaver of the New York Mets, who topped both major leagues with 25 victories. Seaver received 25 of the 24 votes in the National League, and 24 of the 24 votes in the American League.

Seaver, 28, won 25 games and pitched 250 innings for the Mets. Carlton, 27, won 24 games and pitched 240 innings for the Pirates.

Weather Eyed for Laurel's 18th International

By Bob Addie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—Out at Laurel Race Course, John D. Schapiro, president of the track, is hoping the burnt-brown and gold background of trees lining the backstretch will hold up for the 18th running of the Washington, D.C., International on Tuesday.

Schapiro also is hoping it doesn't snow. He was lucky last year. It snowed the day before and the day after the big race. And on the day of the race, lowering clouds forced apprehensive Laurel officials to move up the race 20 minutes.

Laurel had a picturesque fall background a year ago at this time, too, but by International Day the leaves had fallen and the naked branches were etched starkly against the charcoal-gray November sky.

Such is the popularity of this race that the dining room facing the track has been booked since June. And it would be easier for President Nixon to get an invitation to speak at a Kremen

lin peace rally than it would be to get a ticket for this race.

Along with its international overtones, this race always has been blessed with imaginative public-relations men. The late Bill Jaeger, who tragically died too young, conceived the idea to hold the International on Veterans Day. The first race was run Oct. 13, 1952. The second race was scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 7, but was snowed out. So Jaeger came up with the idea of running the race on the next Wednesday, which was Nov. 11 and a holiday. And that's been the date ever since except when Nov. 11 fell on a Sunday.

The current drummer at Laurel is in Jaeger's mold. He is happy, jolly Kelo Sturgeon, who insists the foreign horses (there are seven in the International field of ten) won't be bothered by the American system of running counter-clockwise.

Laurel already is taking on a holiday atmosphere. There are reminders around the track

Indiana 11 Drops Negroes Over Practice Boycott

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Indiana Pacers dropped 11 Negro players yesterday when they boycotted football practice.

The team's manager, George M. Steinbrenner, said the team would not practice with the Negro players.

Deal Washburn

LOUIS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—The Cardinals yesterday traded pitcher to the Cincinnati Reds for 28-year-old George Oliver.

The Cardinals also turned in a no-hit performance last season.

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'Singing' Mets to Open For 2 Weeks at Vegas

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The many other talents of the New York Mets, remarkably unheralded until the World Series ended in their favor, have been suddenly discovered by Las Vegas. For the next fortnight a passel of Mets, seven in number, will comfort themselves on the stage at Caesar's Palace as artists of the dance and song.

Only the snarling cynics would suggest that Jerry Koonman, Don Clendenon, Tommie Agee, Cleon Jones, Art Shamsky, et al., are being paid to shill for the joint's gaming tables. Everybody knows that, even as world champions, baseball left many of the Mets unfilled, and that they are grateful for this opportunity to express themselves, if only in the arts of the subterfuge. They are also grateful for those \$10,000 guarantees at Las Vegas which compare

favorably with their \$15,000 World Series checks.

Significantly, Tom Seaver is not among the Mets who have gone the show-business route following the World Series. Seaver simply cannot afford a two-week commitment of that sort. There is bigger money lying around for Seaver, who is an entry with his comely wife Nancy, in the endorsement and public appearance business, which his agent has projected as a \$25,000 off-season product. If you're not fit, flaunt it.

The Las Vegas engagement of the Mets' septet is significant for another reason. It tells of the new enlightenment of the baseball people. During the regime of Commissioner Ford Frick, mention of Las Vegas brought a shudder, and the place was regarded as two naughty words.

When the Los Angeles Dodgers announced one year that they intended to play a preseason game in Las Vegas, Frick's reaction was somewhere between convulsion and a quake. Migawd, Walter O'Malley couldn't do that. What would all the nice people think, if Frick permitted a major league baseball game to be played amid the gambling halls of Nevada? The Browns scouts would never understand.

So Frick ordered the Dodgers to forget their sinful notion of playing a baseball game in Las Vegas, and they did. This was in the best tradition of his predecessor, Judge Landis, baseball's first commissioner and whose own puritanist would make Cotton Mather look like an impudent liberal of the New Left.

Landis's special object of repugnance, and suspicion, was horse racing. He viewed it as the play ground of the wicked and a clear threat to the honesty of baseball. If the athletes, or the club owners, got too close to it. He threatened Rogers Hornsby and Buck Newsom with banishment from the games if they ever played another horse bet.

Bing Crosby for years has owned a piece of the Pittsburgh Pirates, but he couldn't get into baseball



HARMONY—New York Mets at Las Vegas rehearsal. From left, Cleon Jones, Tommy Agee, Don Clendenon, Ed Kranepool, Art Shamsky. They're showbiz for next 2 weeks.

until Landis died. In 1944, Crosby offered to buy the impoverished Boston Braves, but Landis would have none of that. No sinner who owned race horses could be part of the game over which Landis ruled.

For Landis, the irony later was that he did permit Boston contractor Lou Perini to buy the Braves in 1944. A crooner and owner of race horses like Crosby was unacceptable as a baseball owner, but a convicted felon wasn't. Perini made the book "The Ten Greatest Income Tax Frauds." Apparently Landis's vigilance was not that sweeping.

That one can own race horses and be respectable now appears to be an established truth. The present owner of the Pirates is John Galbreath, much esteemed by his fellow owners and an important voice in the game's highest councils. He owns more and better race horses than almost anybody except the Phippses and the Whitneys.

Joan Payson wouldn't be around as owner of the Mets, if Landis was alive. This lovely lady who risked \$6 million to establish the Mets and bring major league baseball back to New York happens to be a Whitney, and as such is owner of the Greenleaf Stable, one of racing's most famous.

Judge Landis's aversion to racing was the subject of a hilarious

A Detroit merchant, and fan of the Tigers, bestowed on each member of the Detroit team a handsome leather wallet. "We can't keep these," Buck Newsom exclaimed. "Look here, it says 'sadie leather.' Landis will make us give 'em back."

ABA Results

Carolina 121 (Verga 37, Peoples, Little 24), Kentucky 109 (Dumpper 25, Moore 20).

Indiana 104 (Brown 22, Daniels 17), New York 85 (Dove 22, Johnson 21).

New Orleans 119 (Jones 24, 8, Jones 21), Denver 105 (Raymond 27, Jones 22).

Mikita Finally Gets a Goal

Black Hawks Beat Rangers, 3-1

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—Things are beginning to look up for the Chicago Black Hawks. Not only is Bobby Hull in town and apparently ready to begin playing, but Stan Mikita has notched his first goal of the season.

Mikita's No. 1 started the Hawks off to a 3-1 victory over the New York Rangers last night, giving Chicago its third victory of the National Hockey League season.

Mikita, a four-time NHL scoring champion, had been scoreless in Chicago's first nine games, managing just four assists. Deprived of Hull's high-powered shots and shackled by Mikita's slump, the Hawks have sunk into the East Division cellar but you can't prove it by the Rangers. Three of the seven points Chicago has managed so far have come against New York.

Tony Esposito started in goal for Chicago, kicking out 30 New York shots. He lost his shutout in the final minutes when Bob Nevin's shot bounced off a Hawk defenseman and into the net.

By then, Chicago was in control. After Mikita's goal put the Hawks in front in the second period, Kim Pappin scored off a picture pass from Dennis Hull and rookie Gerry Pinder hit in the third period.

Canadiens 2, North Stars 3

Yvan Cournoyer, back in Montreal's lineup after missing two weeks with a broken nose, scored in the last 1 1/2 minutes to give the Canadiens their deadlock with Minnesota. The North Stars' Cesare Manigao faced 43 Montreal shots and protected a 2-1 edge built on second period goals by Bill Goldsworthy and Billy Collins until Cournoyer tied it. Jacques Lemire scored in the opening minute for Montreal.

Brins 4, Blues 4

Phil Goyette rallied St. Louis from a two-goal deficit as the Blues tied Boston. Goyette scored one goal and assisted on two others while Larry Keenan scored twice for the West Division team. Rookie Jim Harrison's third-period goal tied it for the Bruins after Ron Anderson had converted Goyette's pass for a short-lived St. Louis lead.

Red Wings 4, Penguins 2

Detroit moved into a first-place tie with the Bruins in the East Division by knocking off Pittsburgh. The Red Wings bunched three of their goals over three minutes to score the victory. Detroit had managed only one shot in the first 15 minutes of action but Gary Unger scored at 19:03 for a 1-0 lead. In the first two minutes of the second period, Frank Mahovlich and Bruce McCreary scored, giving goalie Roger Crozier a comfortable edge. The Penguins outshot the Wings, 36-18.

Kings 6, Maple Leafs 2

Los Angeles erupted for five straight goals in the first and second periods and broke a three-game losing streak at the expense of Toronto. Dave Keon produced both of the Leafs' goals. After Keon gave Toronto an early 1-0 lead, Dennis Hextell and Ross Lonsberry put the Kings in front 3-2 at the end of the opening stanza. Eddie Shack, Dale Rolfe and Bill Flett clicked for Los Angeles in the middle period, two of the goals resulting from power plays. Keon's second goal of the game and sixth of the season came late in the second period.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
Boston	6	2	1	37	31
Detroit	7	2	1	32	22
New York	4	3	1	24	25
Montreal	4	3	1	40	29
Toronto	4	5	1	30	30
Chicago	4	5	1	27	27

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
St. Louis	4	3	1	40	28
Calgary	4	3	1	31	31
Philadelphia	4	3	1	18	22
Minnesota	4	3	1	30	33
Pittsburgh	2	6	2	27	33
Los Angeles	2	6	2	21	28

Fighter Laughs Self Into TKO—

MONTREAL, Nov. 6 (AP).—Boxer Gene Herrick's sense of humor cost him the light Tuesday night. The American welterweight lost his match against Montreal's Gerald Ratte because he wouldn't stop laughing.

Referee Marcel Racine awarded Ratte a four-round technical knockout because Herrick was laughing and talking.

"When you laugh in the ring," Racine said later, "you're laughing at the people. I warned Herrick three times. He kept it up so I just ruled it a TKO."

76ers Lose Fifth Straight As Bullets Triumph, 139-130

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP).—There's no place like home except for the Philadelphia 76ers. Baltimore, an unwelcome visitor from the South, sent the 76ers reeling to their fifth consecutive defeat at the Spectrum, a club record—as the Bullets swept to a 139-130 victory last night and had Philadelphia looking forward to its next road game at Detroit tomorrow.

In the only other NBA games Atlanta stopped Boston, 128-121, and Cincinnati trimmed San Diego, 123-120.

Wes Unseld overcame early foul trouble to spark the Bullets over the 76ers. The bulky center picked up his third personal with 4:47 left in the opening quarter and didn't return until the third period.

Unseld dropped in six field goals in the period, moving the Bullets to a 100-88 lead and they were never threatened again.

Atlanta, with Lou Hudson pouring in 37 points, swept to its fourth straight victory despite 39 points by Emmette Bryant of the Celtics. Atlanta, which snapped Boston's winning streak at three, took the lead for good when Walt Hazzard's basket and upped the margin to 62-53 at the half. The Celtics never got within nine points of the Hawks in the second half.

Oscar Robertson dropped in 33

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Time Was Ripe To Bet Lindsay

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A better with a Lindsay hunch could have had quite a parlay Tuesday.

Dapper Lindsay, a 3-1 shot, won the first race at Yonkers Raceway Tuesday night and paid \$20.60, \$8 and \$7. The race was off an hour before the polls closed on John V. Lindsay's re-election as mayor of New York City.

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